PRICE, 8 ANNAS

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,183—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1890.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

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Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
11-8	6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8	6-12
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PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	25th July.
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell...	22nd ,,
R. SUTLEJ	4395	800	G. W.F.Browne	29th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber..	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes....	12th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	19th ,,
				Saturday.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber...	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ...	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	18th ,,
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber..	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	15th ,,
B.I. ARCADIA	6302	1500	W. B. Andrews,	22nd ,,
			R. N. R.	

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
BOKHARA	2975	500	P. W. Case	31st July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton..	14th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule....	28th ,,
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne ..	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady....	25th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	...	...	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich...	4,200	650	1st August.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Peridi....	3,800	550	25th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	23rd July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
21st June, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO CARDIFF DIRECT.

THE Spendid Steamer "CLAN McGREGOR," 3,000 tons Captain MILLER will sail from Bombay on or about the 1st August 1890 and Passages can now be secured.
The Saloon and staterooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and stewardess carried. For rates of Passage, cabin plans &c. Apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th July 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "SWORDSMAN," Captain DELTEFSIN, which has left Zanzibar on the 14th instant, will arrive here about the 27th instant, and will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about the 11th August, 1890. Mosambique and Ibo cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar.
For freight and passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
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93, Bazar Gate.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m. on 27th July, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,979 tons, on or about 24th July.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1890. Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.
For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

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THERE is no Spirit which is liable to greater and more injurious adulteration than Hollands and Gin, the most vile compounds being frequently used for the sophistication of the article. We can guarantee our own bottling of these Spirits as being specially pure and of the highest quality.

	Quarts. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S "Superior Old Hollands," in cases containing 15 flasks, per case	34	0
DEKUYPER'S Hollands Geneva, in cases containing 15 flasks ,,	35	0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened Gin.. per doz.	24	0
TREACHER'S London Old Tom ,,	20	0
TREACHER'S Plymouth Gin ,,	23	0
SWAINE AND BOORD'S Old Tom ,,	20	0
BOOTH'S ,, ,,	22	0

JAMAICA RUM.

The sale of this Spirit in India is small, although when old it is really good and wholesome, and is said to possess nourishing and strengthening qualities. Our Brand is very old and very fine. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica, per doz. Quarts 25 0

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.

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THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M.D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his formula.

Price, Annas 12 Per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

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ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.

THE BETEL or ARECA NUT has been employed in the East from time immemorial for the Teeth, and by the use of this Preparation, which is most pleasant, the Teeth become pearly white, the gums hard and healthy, and Toothache is prevented.

Per Pot, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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IS of great value to those suffering from nervous exhaustion or mental fatigue, and forms a refreshing and gentle stimulant.
It can be taken alike by the invalid and the strong as a pleasant beverage, without injury to the appetite or digestive power, and has the effect of maintaining or restoring nerve force, whether debilitated either from illness or from excessive mental or bodily exertion. Among travellers, and others engaged in high-pressure pursuits, necessitating severe strain on mind and body, this wine acts like a charm.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8; per Dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., Bombay.

ABU HOTEL.
AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S
CIGAR,
FOR SALE AT THE
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At their original prices, plus 8 annas for carriage&c.,

SWIFT & FARROW,
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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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REDUCED PRICES.

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TREACHER'S OWN BRAND
LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Cash Price.		Cash Price.	
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 5 12	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 3 14
Per case 4 doz. bottles	,, 22 0	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	,, 22 0

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JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

Per dozen bottles ..... Rs. 6 4 | Per dozen half-bottles ..... Rs. 4 2

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.
The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per dozen bottles, cash ..... Rs. 6 6 | Per dozen half-bottles, cash ..... Rs. 4 6

	Bottles. Rs.	a.	Half-Bottles. Rs.	a.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6	2	Rs. 4	2
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons	,, 6	2	,, 4	2
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash	,, 6	6	,, 4	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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Gives all necessary information regarding :—
ACCIDENTS,
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	Rs.	a.
STRIPED FLANNELS Coat and Trousers	33	0
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CAP to match	3	0
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HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.,
SOAP STONE PAINT!
SOAP STONE PAINT!!
SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
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RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
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PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

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20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

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DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

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W. CROWDER AND CO.,
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MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
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CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
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CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

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Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay
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GUARANTEED QUALITY
PARAGON FRAMES, (FOX'S)
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"THE WOMAN OF SAMARIA,"

BY

SIR WILLIAM STERNDALE BENNETT,

will be Performed by the above Society on

TUESDAY the 29th JULY at 9-15 p.m.

AT

THE TOWN HALL.

Soloists:—

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Organ:—Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.
Conductor:—Mr. R. B. NIXON.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admission Rs. 2.

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FOR SALE, a 16 H. P. (Nominal) Condensing beam ENGINE, by Messrs. Hicks of Bolton in splendid condition, dia. of cylender 23". Length of stroke 3 feet.

Is adopted for both rope and gear driving.

Price (Including main steam pipes Engine Bed second motion shaft and spur wheel) Rs. 6,000.

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FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS of superior texture and most approved designs, famous for neatness and durability.

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For Single Cots, white .....each	4 8	5 0
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„ „ Turkey red, or Turkey lilac..... „	6 0	6 8
„ „ white with broad Turkey red borders..... „	5 12	6 0
For Double Cots, white ..... „	7 8	8 0
„ „ brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue..... „	8 0	8 8
„ „ Turkey or Turkey lilac... „	9 12	10 0

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street

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DUBLIN (P) WHISKEY—5 Years old, Rs. 30 per doz

Apply to

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Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard..... Rs.	350
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whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

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Special.....Rs.	4 8
No. 1, Extra Superior..... „	3 12
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Fresh shipments received by every alternate Mail steamer.

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MESS PRESIDENTS
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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 142 OF 1891.

RAHIMABAI, Widow and Executrix of the Will of HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED, MAHOMEDAN inhabitant, residing at Don Tad 1st Street, House No. 13, without the Fort.....Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF bin HAJIANI and HAJEE HASSUM HAJEE ABDULA NURANI MAHOMEDAN inhabitants of Bombay, and Executors with the Plaintiff of the Will of HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED, both residing at Memon Mohola, without the Fort .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. The following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff Rahimabai, Widow and Executrix of Hajee Haroon Mahomed and of the abovenamed Defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Hassum Haji Abdula Nurani, Executors of Hajee Haroon Mahomed or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

LOT NO I.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground together with the remains of the Chawl, lately standing ther on, situate on the western side of the Dadur Road, leading from Parel to Dadur, in the subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement five thousand four hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 394, 399, new No. 12517, New Survey Nos. 1-1981 2-1981 and 3-1981 and by the Collector of Municipal rates under ward Nos, 439 and 442, street Nos. 72 and 75, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north, west and south by the Batty fields of Navalchund Heerachund, on on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and which said land and ground is in the occupation of the Defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Hassum Haji Abdula Nurani.

LOT NO II.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground together with the remains of the two Chawls lately standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Dadur Road, leading from Parel to Dadur in the subdi trict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement twelve thousand one hundred and eight-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 7,483, 519, 520, 528, 529, 555 and 556, New Nos. 11874 12488, 12525, 12530 and 12531 and New Survey Nos. 1-3-5-1996 and 2-1996, and by the Collector of Municipal rates under ward Nos. 554, 605 and 568, street Nos. 137, 138 and 141, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the norrh by the Batty ground of Muncherjee Bomonjee, on or towards the south by the property of Essack Moosa, on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and on or towards the west by the G. I. P. Railway line, and which said land and ground is in the occupation of the defendants Hajee Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and Hajee Kassum Haji Abdula Nurani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. H. Bicknell, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, Kldoa Road, No. 3, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of June, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 492 OF 1877.

NUSSERWANJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFIROZE of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and PESTONJEE DADABHOY MOOLAFIROZE, also of Bombay Parsee residing, at Tardeo, outside the Fort, the administrator of the Estate of DADABHOY PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE deceased .....Plaintiff.

vs.

DOSSIBAI, widow and administratrix with the will annexed of MANECKJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE, deceased, and JIWANAI, alias JELLOOBAI, daughter and legal heir and representative of HORMASJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE deceased, both of Bombay Parsees residing, there at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff Pestonjee Dadabhoy Moolaferoze, and of Edaljee Nusserwanjee Moolaferoze, administrator of the property and credits of Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze, the first Plaintiff who is died, and of the abovenamed Defendants Dossibai, widow and administratrix with the will annexed of Manecklee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, and Jiwanai alias Jellioobai daughter and legal heir and representative of Hormasjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, or any of them in all that piece of Fazandaree land or ground with the messuage and premises standing thereon situate on the southern side of the Agiary Lane, in Dazarwady in the subdistrict of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement tow hundred and fifty-seven square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 123, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the said Agiary Lane and Dady Sett Fire Temple, on or towards the south by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the east by a public passage called Cavel Street, and on or towards the west by the house of Muncherjee Rustomjee Bharoocha and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the family of Pestonjee Rustomjee Moolaferoze deceased, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, attorneys for the Defendent Dossibai, widow and administratrix with the will annexed of Maneckjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, No. 29, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. APRIL 1890—2s. 6d. *contains*:—Scottish Home Rule, A.D., 1920.—A Surrey River.—Sons and Daugeters.—Cricket v. Golf. By Horace Hutchinson.—Animals, Painted and Sculptured. By Frank E. Beddard.—Camping in the Canadas, Tenerife. By A. Silva White.—The Transvaal and its Gold-Fields.—EXCHANGE WITH INDIA. By J. S. Wood.—The Session before Easter.

EXCHANGE WITH INDIA. By J. S. WOOD. See 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE' for March and April 1890.

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THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	962½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,005
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,220	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton Broat's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,100	125	125	20	165
Colabe	5	200	200	16	95
East India	592	1,880	1,880	55	375
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	351	1,000	1,000	130	.25)
Harvey and Sabapathy	400	250	..	..	190
Khangaum	480	450	500	30	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	45	415
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50)
Motisell Co	21,000	125	125	10	55
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	50	435
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	555
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	365
Sassoon	500	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sirdhana	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart	400	2,000	750	50	480
	..	1,000	all	60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	460
Anglo-India	9,385	100	100	2	60
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	371	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	385
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	850
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	910
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	15	525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	565
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	560
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	515
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	335
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	935
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	525
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	245
Jowras Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	775x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatau Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	150
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	770
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 n
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,120
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	80
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,540
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	345
Peoples' Hotel	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
nolapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,250
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	535
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	270
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
estern India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	535
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	960
Reay Manufg	415	1,000	1,000	..	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420:

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200 / 150	10 / 7½	220 / 170
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	125
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berar Oil Mills Co, Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	700
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,325
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	730
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	95
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	8 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	60 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	175
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co, Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	25½	338
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,00	100	20	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	302½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	25	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,010
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,900	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PERHAPS the coolest of all the apologists for literary piracy in America is a writer in a Milwaukee paper, who considers that the attempt to create sympathy for the English publishers of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," because an American publisher happens to have appropriated a work in which they have invested a million of dollars, is "absurd." "The probability," says this expounder of the ethics of publishing, "is that before Messrs. Black went into their enterprise they calculated all the chances. If they miscalculated, that is their affair." This, it has been well observed, resembles the "Beeduin robber's argument"—"He knew the kind of place the Desert is: if he did not like being robbed, why did he travel in it?"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Baronet C. C. *vs.* Ahmednugger, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Poseidon (s), from Trieste; Asia (s), Calcutta; and Altrato (s), Middlesborough.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 9-30 a.m.

LOST.—Tookaram Heerjee, residing at 1st Carpenter Street, reports that his wife, Ruckmee, lost a gold bangle, somewhere at Bholeshwar, valued at Rs. 120, on Monday last.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Yacoob Tyebjee, residing at New Nagpada, reports having dropped a leather purse, containing a currency note for Rs. 50, on Monday last, somewhere about the Fort.—Lawrence D'Souza, residing at Lower Colaba, reports having dropped two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, on Monday, somewhere about Colaba.

A PETITION TO GOVERNMENT.—As Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, who raised an objection yesterday in the Esplanade Police Court, to the adjournment of a case, in which he was engaged, was informed by the Presidency Magistrate, who expressed his regret that as there was a pressure of work, petitions should be sent to Government for the appointment of another Magistrate.

STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS.—The male employés of the Indian Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill struck work on Monday, owing, they state, to a promise made by the manager of the mill to pay them their wages on that day being unfulfilled. About a hundred of the hands assembled at the Dadur Police Station on the same day, and complained that they had not received any wages for two months. The police officer referred the men to the Small Cause Court.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector George charged Atmaram Luximon, a suspicious character, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in his possession a quantity of brass instruments and screws, of the collective value of Rs. 10, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he became possessed of the same. The accused was arrested while endeavouring to dispose of the property in a Borah's shop, at Khoja Street. The accused made no defence; and was convicted, and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST VICTORIA DRIVER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Inspector Nolan charged a victoria-driver, named Noora Rajah, with neglecting to make over to the Commissioner of Police property found in his vehicle. The accused, it appears, had an umbrella in his possession from the 17th to the 21st inst., which a passenger had left in his conveyance. It was stated that a search had been made by the police on behalf of the complainant. The prisoner stated that he wished to restore the property, but he could not find the owner. His Worship, informing the prisoner that it would have been no trouble for him to have made the property over to the police, and that he was in duty bound to do so, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

RASH AND FURIOUS RIDING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Inspector Sandford placed a groom, named Bhindassi Buddoo, on a charge of rash and negligent riding on a public road, and thereby causing hurt on Monday to a woman, named Surjjoo. The complainant stated that while she was proceeding down the Colaba Causeway the accused, who was riding his horse at a galloping pace, rode up against her and knocked her down, injuring her severely about her arms, legs, and back. The scene of the accident was at the turn of the road, near the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, facing the Wodehouse Bridge. Corroborative evidence as to the accident was recorded. The prisoner, who denied the charge, was remanded till today, pending the presence of witnesses.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING MESSRS. GADDUM, BYTHELL AND CO.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. John Albert Grant appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and applied for a remand in the case, in which one Shivlal Bhavana is charged with cheating the firm of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co. in respect of a number of bales of piece-goods, by false representations. Mr. Grant informed his Worship that the value of the property amounted to about a lakh of rupees. For the 350 packages the firm had only received half payment, so that the firm was still due payment for 175 packages. The accused had been paying money to the firm, and receiving goods in the name of Purshotum Harridass. Mr. Grant requested his Worship to make an order that the prisoner furnish as bail a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 as the charge was in respect of a large amount of goods. His Worship thinking this amount excessive made an order that the prisoner be liberated on bail in a sum of Rs. 5,000, and one surety in a similar amount, the case being remanded for a fortnight, pending the arrest of the second accused.

ARREST OF A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nolan charged Guffur Unwoodeen, Ismail Moosa, and ten others gambling with cards and money on the 21st instant. The whole of the accused had been arrested in a common gambling house, situated in Devie Gully, in consequence of a warrant that had been issued by the Commissioner of Police. The house in which all the accused had been arrested was tenanted by a certain Khan Mahomed. The Inspector informed the Magistrate that eleven of the prisoners were found seated on a mat playing with dice and money. As accused No. 11 was not engaged in the game the Magistrate ordered him to be discharged. The first prisoner denied the charge, and with Nos. 5, 9, and 10 stated that they had not been previously convicted. Accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 admitted previous convictions. His Worship, in passing sentence, fined the delinquents Nos. 2 and 3, who had been previously convicted, Rs. 50 each, or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Accused Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 7 were fined Rs. 10 each, and Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 12 Rs. 5 each.

THE SOLDIER AND THE COCOANUT SELLER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Abba asmail Cully, Private in the 4th Bombay Rifles, was placed under escort at the bar, being charged by Inspector Stanford with disorderly behaviour in a public place on the 21st instant. From the record of the evidence it so happened that the prisoner proceeded on the evening in question to a cocoanut stall in the Crawford Market, where he intended to make some purchases. The point of dispute appears to have been over the price which was demanded by the cocoanut seller, which the purchaser considered exorbitant. Purshotum Megjee, the complainant, stated the prisoner in company with another soldier, went to his stall where they had a quarrel, in which the complainant was struck by Abba. On police assistance being procured the prisoner threatened police sepoy, 345 A. The policemen in evidence stated, that with another constable he had been struck, and his coat torn. The defaulter in defence informed the Court that he had been abused by the stall-keeper, whom he had on a previous occasion brought to the notice of the Superintendent of Markets, and further alleged that an order had been issued by their Commanding Officer against making purchases at the stall of the complainant, who was of a quarrelsome disposition. Corroborative evidence as to the stall-keeper making use of abusive language was submitted for the defence. His Worship, who said there was no occasion to keep the soldier in custody, intimated that he would deliver his decision to-day.

BOMBAY MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE following events have been arranged for this afternoon (weather permitting) to take place on the Marine Lines Maidan, at 4-45:—

1.—Tent-pegging.
2.—¼ mile Pony Scurry.
3.—Postillion Race.
4.—Egg and Spoon Race.
5.—Jumping Competition for horses and ponies if ground is fit, if not Umbrella, Cheroot, and Saddling Race.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

DISPUTE REGARDING A COTTON CONSIGNMENT.

SHIVNARAYEN MATHURADAS AND OTHERS *vs.* BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO. AND ANOTHER.

HIS lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants, Beyts, Craig and Co., might be decreed to return to them the mate's receipt in dispute, or to pay to them the sum of Rs. 8,850 with interest; and that in the meantime, the defendants, Beyts, Craig and Co., might be restrained from parting with the receipt, or the cotton which it represented. Mr. Badroodin and Mr. R. D. Setna, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for Beyts, Craig and Co., while the third defendant, Lutiff Noor Mahomed, was not represented.

The plaintiffs' case was that they are shroffs carrying on business in Bombay. The defendant, Lutiff Noor Mahomed, is a cotton merchant of Bombay, who consigned cotton to Europe through the defendants, Beyts, Craig and Co. The plaintiffs advanced monies to Lutiff Noor Mahomed for the purchase of cotton. The practice was that such cotton, when purchased, was held by the plaintiffs as security for their advances till shipment, when they obtained the monies for the bills drawn against the cotton from the shipping firm, or the price of the cotton, and repay themselves their advances. Lutiff Noor Mahomed purchased lately in the market 100 bales of Western Madras cotton, the price of which was paid by the plaintiffs, who also took possession of the cotton, and at Lutiff's request, got it pressed into bales at Colaba, paying all the charges thereof. Lutiff then arranged with Beyts, Craig and Co. for sale to their London constituents of the cotton, which was to be placed on board a steamer. The goods were accordingly shipped in the steam-ship Indrani, the mate's receipt being taken in the name of the plaintiffs. The receipt was then taken by one of the plaintiffs to Beyts, Craig and Co., in order to obtain payment for the goods. The receipt was transferred to the name of Beyts, Craig and Co., who drew a cheque for Rs. 8,850 on the Chartered Mercantile Bank and gave it to the plaintiffs. This took place on the 26th November, 1889, but Beyts, Craig and Co. asked that the cheque should not be presented till the 28th November, 1889, as they had to provide monies to meet it; and they also dated it with the latter date. The plaintiffs subsequently found that the words, "on behalf of Lutiff Noor Mahomed," had been written between the plaintiffs' name and the words "or bearer." On the 27th November 1889, however, Beyts, Craig and Co. notified to the plaintiffs by a letter, that they had stopped payment of the cheque, because Lutiff Noor Mahomed had failed to settle his accounts. The plaintiffs urged that nothing was said about settlement of accounts at the time they were ordered to part with the mate's receipt, on being given the cheque. It was presented to the bank on the 28th November, 1889, but payment was refused. For the defendants, Beyts, Craig and Co., it was stated that by a writing, dated 2nd October 1889, the third defendant contracted with them to sell, through their London firm, the 100 bales for October, and November shipment; and the bales were delivered to them in fulfilment of the contract. They admitted that the mate's receipt was in the name of the plaintiffs, but it was endorsed by them to the name of Beyts, Craig and Co., at the request of the third defendant. They admitted that they gave to the plaintiffs, on the 26th November, 1889, a cheque for Rs. 8,850, and that it was post-dated the 28th November. It was not true that they asked that the cheque should not be presented till the 28th November, as they had no funds to meet it; nor was it true that they put on the cheque the words, "on behalf of Lutiff Noor Mahomed," without the knowledge of the plaintiffs or the third defendant. When the third defendant offered to them the mate's receipt in fulfilment of the agreement, there were large sums of money due by him to the defendants in respect of previous transactions; and they, in the presence and hearing of the plaintiffs, informed the third defendant that no money could be paid to him in respect of the 100 bales unless and until he settled for and paid off the monies due by him. The third defendant promised that he would pay off the monies on the 27th November, and asked that in the meantime a cheque for the 100 bales should be given in favour of the plaintiffs. The third defendant and the plaintiffs were informed that a post-dated cheque only would be given; and that if the third defendant did not pay off the monies due by him, payment of the cheque would be stopped. They agreed to accept the cheque on those terms; and the cheque was accordingly post-dated, and the words "on behalf of Lutiff Noor Mahomed" were inserted therein.

His Lordship remarked that the suit, being in the alternative, was a suit on a cheque and ought to be treated as such. The form of the cheque was important. It was made on behalf of Lutiff and made payable to bearer. The onus rested on the defendants to prove that there was justification to stop the payment of the cheque. In considering the evidence for the defence, his lordship said that Anoopram's statement was not corroborated by any writing, except the post-dating of the cheque, and his lordship could not rely on anything that Anoopram said. His lordship was not satisfied with the evidence of Cullianjee, a broker, another witness for the defence. Upon the evidence of the plaintiffs' witnesses, contradicted by the defendants' witnesses, his lordship was unable to decide that the cheque was given with the conditions alleged. He found that the plaintiff did go to the office of the defendants on the 25th and 26th November. The plaintiff was alarmed at the fact that the cheque was not to be paid unless Lutiff's account was settled. The form of the receipt bore out the suggestion. At the interview, Lutiff brought the mate's receipt; but his lordship held that the plaintiffs had nothing to do with that transaction. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 8,850 with interest and costs.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

AT the annual general meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, advertised to be held at their offices, No. 53, Meadow Street, Fort, on Monday evening last, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, eighteen members were present, and as, according to the rules of that Association, it was necessary that twenty-one members should be present to form a quorum, the meeting was postponed to Monday next, the 28th instant, at 8-30 p.m., immediately after the termination of the annual general meeting of the members of the Death Benefit Fund of the same Association, which meeting had also been postponed to the same date.

DIVINE SERVICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the S. S. Imaunn in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past 7 o'clock., Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Werneth Hall, in the Victoria Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. All are cordially invited.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 15th July:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,40,975	Dec.
Do. at Branches	12,06,807	,,
Other Deposits	85,440	,,
Post Bills	1,53,976	Inc.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	3,14,317	Dec.
Loans	4,37,169	,,
Accounts of Credit	4,34,581	,,
Mercantile Bills	11,14,688	,,
Cash at Head Office	17,46,996	Inc.
Do. at Branches	5,88,264	Dec.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING BY-LAWS.

SAYS the *Kaiser-i-Hind*:—The report of the Municipal Commissioner on the building by-laws, which was read and discussed at Wednesday's meeting of the Standing Committee, deserves to be attentively studied. There is a good deal of practical sense in what Mr. Acworth states as to the effect of the by-laws whenever passed by the Corporation and put into force by the executive authorities. We are at one with him that the millennium in the history of house-building will not arrive with their enforcement. Neither the army of inspectors whom some enthusiastic committee-men would forthwith enlist in the service of the Municipality, would perform miracles of inspection so as to prevent a repetition of the fatal catastrophe which occurred in Ali Oomer Street. We have no great faith in inspectors, and for that matter in Municipal road-makers, who are pitchforked into responsible positions as engineers. No doubt, inspectors, were they sufficiently honest, could prevent a great deal of jerry-building going on in Bombay from month to month. No doubt, some kind of by-laws are absolutely necessary, such as shall secure public safety on the one hand, and afford no reasonable ground of complaint to house builders, on the other. This is no easy task. There ought to be no vexatious and harsh sections. For every such section that the Corporation may pass, there will be manufactured by the inspectors a dozen galling sub-sections from their own fertile brains to plague the builder. It is this mischief which ought to be jealously guarded against.

The Municipal Commissioner's report on the recent accident in the Sheik Oomer Street is not, says the *Gujerati*, as satisfactory as it should be, in the line of argument he adopts in dealing with the subject or in the general tone of his explanation. Mr. Acworth need not be impatient of the criticism that the recent loss of valuable human lives has justly evoked. If, as he contends, the Municipal Commissioner has all the requisite powers to deal with jerry-building in an effectual manner, and if the inspecting machinery is also adequate, the ratepayers are entitled to see that they are a reality and not a sham. The different views that Mr. Acworth and his subordinates take regarding the powers of the Municipality in regulating building operations, and the sufficiency or otherwise of its resources for efficient inspection, and the absence of any building by-laws, conclusively shew that the executives have yet to understand their true duties and responsibilities for rendering their arrangements more effective. We are not prepared to throw the entire blame on the Municipality, nor are house-builders entirely to blame, in the absence of scheduled building instructions.

SELECTION OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

The *Native Opinion* says:—The motion for a committee of inquiry into the working of the system for appointing examiners, which was brought forward in the Senate on Friday last by the Hon'ble P. M. Mehta, was carried by a large majority, though it was strenuously opposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang. This very fact shows that the motion had the sympathy of a large body of opinion in the Senate, and was the outcome of genuine grievance. We do not see why the proposal for an enquiry should have been so distasteful. Gentlemen who are convinced of the impossibility of effecting any reforms, ought themselves to welcome such an inquiry as would be instrumental in bringing out the impossibility, if it really exists, more fully, and putting a stop to all further agitation on the matter.

Says the *Gujerati*:—We are glad a committee of sixteen well-known Fellows of the Senate was appointed last Friday for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the present system of appointing examiners and improving it in those respects where it may be found defective. The subject is surrounded with difficulties, but the existing state of things is certainly unsatisfactory. Those who spoke against the motion had nothing substantial to urge against Mr. Mehta's motion, which be supported in an able and candid speech. Especially in competitive examinations, inequality of standards means positive injustice, and the committee that has been appointed will, it is hoped, suggest some means for remedying this defect and for a better selection of examiners.

In the opinion of the *Indian Spectator*, it speaks well for the good sense of the members of the University Senate that they should have opportunely accepted Mr. Mehta's proposition for the adoption of a uniform system of appointing examiners and conducting examinations. The question had long been hanging fire, and now that a committee of men who are interested in the educational well-being of the country is appointed to enquire into their wrongs, it may be hoped its labours will result in wholesome reforms.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The *Indu Prakash* is glad to see that the appeal for cages and other appliances for animals made at the last Horse and Cattle Show, has moved at least three benevolent donors to make three splendid donations, aggregating Rs. 16,100. The Tramway Company, which has made the princely gift of Rs. 10,000, deserves well of the city for having made so handsome a return for the prosperity it has enjoyed in Bombay. The Thakore of Bhavnagar, too, who has made a gift of Rs. 4,000, and Mr. Jalbhoy Ardesher Sett, with his gift of Rs. 1,100, well deserve the thanks the Corporation has voted them. In view of the increased capacity of usefulness of the Gardens, it is all the more to be regretted that the Corporation has adhered to its resolution of levying fees on visitors to the Gardens until at least 4th January next, when the subject will be again brought up for discussion. It was indeed plausibly argued that the experiment ought to have a full year's trial. Further experiment can at best show the prospect of revenue to be derived from the fees. But when the principle of levying fees is itself attacked, the further trial is of no consequence. However, the combined wisdom of our civic Fathers has resolved upon continuing the experiment, and the poor people of Bombay must hold themselves in patience for six months more.

The *Native Opinion* has it:—The agitation for the removal, or rather the reduction, of fees levied for admission into the Victoria Gardens, has once more been set at rest, the Corporation determining that up to January next, the question of the abolition of fees will not be re-opened. We by no means wish to play the part of the obstructionist, if the next few months will suffice to decide the question once for all; but in doing so, we cannot afford to forget the fact that the fees are not to continue a day longer than their continuance is absolutely necessary to cover the expenses so necessary to secure a good habitat for the animals in the Gardens. The object of the fees now levied was no other than this, not the ornamentation or further development of the existing Garden attractions. The agitation was a disinterested one, in the interests of the Bombay poor—a class of men to whom the sum of annas four is as dear as their very life. The objection is raised against the Sunday levy, when alone they have the requisite leisure to enjoy the sights in the Gardens. We think the agitation is quite legitimate and ought not to be treated with scant courtesy.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—Two months ago, on the motion of Dr. Blaney, it was resolved that the reconsideration of the whole question as to throwing open the Victoria Gardens, free of all charge, to the public, should be deferred till the experiment commenced in January last had a full and fair trial for twelve months. However, this could not be perceived, and it was contended why there should be any delay at all. This is a point to which the attention of the public may be drawn. It avails but little to waste time on a topic on which the Corporation had agreed eight weeks ago, that it could be very properly reconsidered after the essential data had been placed before it. Of what use, then, precipitating matters and hurrying on with a question which admits of a short delay, and, besides, requires to be calmly discussed? There is a time for everything. There is time for incubating and a time for action. There is a time for boring, and a time for running away at railway speed. Much business of greater importance may be missed owing to inconsequential questions being raised and discussed at tedious length. When will the members learn the value of time and terseness in discussing public affairs?

MILITARY NEWS.

AT a special examination held on the 27th June last the undermentioned officers passed by the Higher Standard in Hindustani:—Lieutenants Turner, 2nd Bengal Lancers; Williamson, 21st Punjab Infantry; Williamson, 26th Punjab Infantry; Ridgway, 26th Punjab Infantry; Fleming, 36th Sikhs; and Symonds, 81st Punjab Infantry.

AT a special examination held on the 7th instant Major Travers, 1-2nd Gurkhas, and Lieutenant Cox, 29th Punjab Infantry, passed the Higher Standard in Persian.

COLONEL F. G. JACKSON, commanding the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, will be placed on half-pay on 25th August next, and has been permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. GÄSELEE, 2-5th Gurkhas, has been appointed officiating Commandant of the 4th Sikh Infantry.

CAPTAIN THE HON'BLE U. DE R. B. ROCHE, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshawar, has been granted ninety days' privilege leave.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Asis, 1,139 tons, Captain J. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (21st June), via coast ports with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo, and 37 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Poseidon, 2,510 tons, Captain L. Lemesich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (3rd July), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Eck, Colonel Luckhardt, C.B., Major Fox, Rev. Hanlon, Dr. J. Poynder, Mr. Plache, Mr. Bereich and Rev. Father Forti, and twelve deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. McGregor	1926	Miller	A	F Muir & Co.
,, Douro	1569	Marshall	B	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Lycia	2116	Fletcher	D	K Nixon & Co.
,, Akbar	1441	Baldwin	F	Haji Cassum.
,, Idar	2595	Hughes	K	E Bates & Co.
,, Imaun	2707	Poland	M	E Bates & Co.
,, Kangra	1192	Ingram	O	B I S N Co.
,, Stella	5428	Partridge	P	C Edulji.
,, Trifels	1816	Schwarz	Q	Glade & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Po	1531	Barborro	3	N G Italiano.
,, Lombardy	2723	Langbourn	5	P & O S N Co.
,, Medusa	..	.....	8	A H Lyods & Co
,, Oriental	939	Forbes	10	B I S N Co.
,, W. Hall	2690	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
,, Purulia	993	Houstoun	20 Tons Crane	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
22	Poseidon (s)	Lemesich	Trieste, June 3.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
41, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE SUPERIOR SOCKS AND STOCKINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 25th day of July, at p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale room, in Meadow Street, No. 21.

By order of Messrs. Warden & Co., and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ebram Hajee Suliman.—H. E. H. S.—723.—

1 case containing 149 dozen grey, striped and fancy socks and stockings of superior quality in 2·34 and 6 sizes and 9 to 11 inches. Will put up for sale in small Lots to suit convenience of the purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd July, 1890. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, PAREL.

On FRIDAY, the 25th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Transferee of the mortgage and on account and risk of the estate of the late Anand Daya, and with the consent of the executors and executrix of the will of the late Anand Daya the following :—

LOT. NO. 1 AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north-side of Elphinstone Road, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, near B. B. and C. I. Railway Level Crossing Gate, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 1,330 sqr. yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the ground of Jose Feliz Fereira, on the west by the property of Jose Francis Rodrigues, on the north by the ground of Domingos Manuel Valles, and on the south by the Elphinstone Road.

LOT NO. 2 AT 4·30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situtated on the north-side of the Elphistone Road, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 45 and 206, and new No. 11,925 and Survey No. 1,946, containing 5,024 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Manekji Edulji, on the west by the property of Revd. Braz Fernandes, on the north by the property of Girgol Fernandes, and on the south partly by the ground of Revd Braz Fernandes, and partly by the ground of Anand Daya, and the said ground was formerly in the possession of Domingo Feliciano Valles, Manuel Pascoal Valles, and Mathias Antonio Valles, and is now in the possession of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as veranda benches, couches, cupboards, chairs, glass and crockery ware, &c. the property of a gentleman.

AT 1·30 P.M.

1 handsome strong second-hand palanquin shigram.
1 powerful cheenut arab horse 5 years old, very fast, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong built single seated office brougham.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab galloway 7 years old very quiet.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID SILVERWARE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of silverware, consisting of spoons and forks, eggstand, butter pot, tea pail, soup tureen, waiters, multineers, dessert knives and forks with mother of pearl handless, also a pair of best plated three light table candlesticks and one eight light table candilebra with seven flower baskets, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

BONA FIDE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant. at 1 p. m , Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Walkeshwar Road, near the Government House Gate, the very valuable and han bome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of DR. C. A. GRAVES, changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd August next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly Road, Parel, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, superior oleographs, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHUCKLA OR COOMBARWADA STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Hajee Jackeria, Haji Moledina, Hajee Peer Mahomed Allarukhia, and Seedick Hajee Oosman, and on account and with the consent of Hajee Abdool Latiff Moosa, and the trustees of his estate, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece of land or Government ground, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Chuckla or Coombarwada Sreet, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 631, admeasuring 135 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Chuckla or 2nd Coombarwada Street, on the west by the 1st Coombarwada Street, on the north by the respective houses of Hajee Esmal Noor Mahomed and Hajee Jackeria Noor Mahomed, and on the south by the house of Hajee Adam Hajee Aboobucker, and also all that messuage or dwelling house standing or being upon the said piece or parcel of ground or on some part thereof, and which said messuage or dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 481 and 737, and street Nos. 268 and 81, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Hajee Abdool Latiff Moosa, and are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF PEARLS.

On MONDAY next, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Motichund Harackchand, the following pearls :—

7 pearls 22 carats, 109 chows.
65 button pearls, 41¼ carats, 34 chows.
9 strings containing 97 pink pearls 185 carats.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF A VALUABLE EMERALD AND DIAMOND BROOCH.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Bank of Bombay, and on account and at the risk of the estate of Sobhagchund Dolutchund and Co.—

One valuable emerald and diamond brooch, containing one emerald, weighing about 18 rutties, surrounded by small diamonds.

On view at the rooms of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBARY, BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD RABAJEE THAKER, Esq., B. A., C. S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd September, and the following days, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books, relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.

Catalogues, are published, and the library will be on view on and after 11th August 1889.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1890.

Hungarian Aperient Water.

"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS :
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
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OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FIRST CLASS SELECTION
of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

C. A. GRAVES,
DENTAL SURGEON,
(Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,)
May be consulted Daily.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, } Napier Hotel, Poona.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, } Rampart Row, Bombay.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

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L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.
AURAL SURGEON.
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AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN,
LONDON.

Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Diseases of Women, from 3 to 5 P.M.

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly.

New Catalogue on applications at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

THE BEST AND NEWEST DISINFECTANT.

FLETCHER'S PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER. Cheap, Safe and Effective Fluid Disinfectant for household, farm, and general use. Authorised by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Supplied in Bottles, Tins, and Drums. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

In 12 and 20 oz. Bottles at Ans. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle, and
In 1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

CHARLES & CO.
TINSMITHS, COPPERSMITH AND ELECTRO-PLATERS.
HEAD OFFICE : BYCULLA, BRANCH OFFICE : MEDOW STREET, FORT.

CHARLES & Co., beg to inform Managers of Hotels, Messes, Clubs and the public in general that they undertake to Electroplate Household Articles. The services of an experienced hand have been secured.

In prices we defy competition.

A trial order solicited. Outstations orders will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES & Co.,

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES. Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of post.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference,

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 22.

SILVER was ¼d. per oz. higher in London yesterday at 50⅛d. ; and Rupee Securities, following suit, advanced ½ per cent. in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents., say, to £81 and £82¼, respectively. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower at 96⅛ ; but the market rates of discount were unaltered at 4 per cent., and about £300,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107¼. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 7d. In Paris, French Rentes were unaltered at 92½ ; Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·28.

Wheat was quiet, but the quotation for No. 1 spot Soft White in Liverpool comes ½d. higher, at 7s. 2½d. per cental, ex-quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening, Surats steady ; the total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. The price of ready Mid.-Americans remained at 6 9-16d., and with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. in "Fully Good Fair" Tinnevelly, East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value ; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher for July and July-August deliveries, at 6 37-64d., while in all more distant positions the advance was only 1-64d., November-December being quoted at 5½d. per lb. The Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

An advance of ¼ cent took place in spot Cotton in New York yesterday, at 12 7-16 cents, Futures for September being 7 points higher, at 11·07, and for August 15 points up, at 12·13 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

There was a rather better demand in our local market from spinners to-day, and some 2,000 bales changed hands, chiefly Nugger, at Rs. 170-5 ; and Bengals, at Rs. 164-72½ ; but including smaller parcels of Bhownugger, at Rs. 180 ; Barsee, at Rs. 189 ; Julgaum, at Rs. 172·96 ; and Dharwar, at Rs. 180 per candy. The tone of the market is still quiet, and prices generally unchanged.

WHEAT.—Although the business done in this market to-day cannot be called more than moderate, a steadier feeling has been apparent, and prices may be called half an anna per cwt. higher at our quotations, say :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-6-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 4-5-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-4-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-0-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-1-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-2-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-12-0	"

SEEDS keep very quiet, and only a small business has transpired again to-day ; but we make no change in our last quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	731	bales.
Wheat	32,228	cwt.
Linseed	2,423	"
Ground-nuts	669	"
Castor seed	2,017	"

FREIGHTS are weak, and the following fresh fixtures have been made. The "Ehrenfels" (s), for the middle of August loading, has been taken up at 15s. for Dunkirk ; and the "Yorkshire" (s), for early August loading for picked ports (with option to two ports) at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning in presence of the advance in Silver above recorded, with Bank Demand at 1s. 7 11-32d. ready, and 1s. 7 5-16d. for Telegraphic, forward. Later on, however, a quieter feeling set in, and this afternoon rates rapidly receded to our quotations ; forward Telegraphic being quoted at the close at 1s. 7 7-32d. for December-January transfer.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7⅛d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 7⅛d.	"
Francs do.	2·05½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker in tone to-day, and yesterday's advance has not been sustained, Fours for Money having declined to 102⅜, which was the closing rate, while for the next and August settlements 102 9-16 and 102⅜ have been the respective quotations. 104½ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been neglected to-day on all lines, and the only changes which we have to make in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 15 in Khatao Muccunji Mill shares ; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit, and Rs. 2½ in Lukmidas at our quotations.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ "	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 7d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	91⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ per cent. "	82⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	50¼d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Amoor, perfect. Cable Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonon (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Owing to interruption of cable, Jamaica-Colon key west route to west coast of South America is closed via Galveston and Lisbon. Routes specified in sections 12 and 13 of the Indian Telegraph Guide, is now open.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at 9-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th instant.

Cables Hongkong, Foochow, and Amoy-Shanghai, interrupted. Telegrams for Shanghai, Foochow, and Japan should go via Vladivostock, and telegrams for Hongkong and Amoy by the Indian route.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd July, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	11	10	12	32
Teheran	22	1	45	0	48
Suez	22	2	40	0	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 22nd July, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	23	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	15	...	1
" Madras	1	15	...	3

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 21.

10 p.m.	79·0

TUESDAY, JULY 22.

6 a.m.	75·8
10 a.m.	80·1
2 p.m.	81·2
6 p.m.	80·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALL—July 7, at Agra, the wife of Percy M Ball, of a daughter.

PRETYMAN—July 17, at Simla, the wife of Brigadier-General Pretyman, of a son, (still-born.)

MARRIAGE.

HICKLEY—GIBSON—July 15, at Bahraich, by the Rev B Kitchin, Alfred Charles Hickley, 1-3rd Goorkhas, second son of Vice-Admiral Hickley, to Lucy, second daughter of H W Gibson, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Bahraich.

DEATHS.

GERRARD—July 15, at the Peryoor Coffee Estate, Lower Pulneys, of croup, Frances Beatrice, the dearly beloved child of Mr and Mrs F R Gerrard, aged 3 years, 9 months and 3 days.

MULLER—July 12, at Ellenbarrie Tea Estate, W Doears, of fever, James Harrington Stratford Muller.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"CLAMOR."—We shall be glad to see the MS.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1890.

THE monthly reviews are, as might have been expected, largely taken up with African affairs. In the *Nineteenth Century* Sir John Pope Hennessy pricks "the African Bubble," and tells Germany and England alike that their schemes will be of no avail, because eighteen years ago he told a certain Dutch Governor in a West African fort that the administration of Negroland by Europeans is an impossibility. This, being a Cassandra-like warning, will fall on deaf ears. The energetic and enterprising British merchants who are ready to spend millions in the development of British East Africa have set about the work with their eyes open, and Sir John Pope Hennessy's record of failures in Africa from Queen Elizabeth's time will not daunt them. It is too late to go so far back to the root of things as the accomplished ex Governor of Mauritius invites us to do. English and Germans have gone to Africa with a very strong belief in their capacity to make money, and where need be to govern negroes, and they will not take very serious by Sir John Pope Hennessy's pricking of what they at all events will refuse to deem a bubble. A more accredited authority on African affairs, Sir Samuel Baker, deals in a brief postscript to an article to the *United Service Magazine* with the Anglo-German agreement. He applauds the transfer of Heligoland ; and as to the African boundary lines, though they may not be all that optimists anticipated, England, he says, must remember that she neglected her opportunities when she might have taken all that she required. This is a view of the matter which is brought forward in the *Fortnightly Review* by two other experts in African affairs, Mr. Johnston and Captain Cameron. Fifteen years ago the protectorate of Zanzibar, with a reversion to the sovereignty, might have been had for something less than the asking. Those were the days when Sir John Kirk was virtually mayor of the palace to the Zanzibar Sultan, and when four or five years ago German influence became in the ascendant, it was to that period that Englishmen looked back as the halcyon days of British influence in Zanzibar. Mr. Johnston, who made Kilimanjaro known to the world, speaks with bitter contempt of the indifference that was shown in England six years ago to all that related to East Africa. It was nothing to people at home that he had concluded treaties with the Chieftains in those parts, or that he had brought back glowing pictures of the beauty, productiveness, and healthfulness of this African Switzerland. London drawing-room meetings, and meetings of hard-headed Manchester men, cared equally little for all that he had to tell. It was in the midst of this season of apathy that the Germans appeared in the field, and competition had its usual wholesome result. Sir Wm. Mackinnon, who ten years before had been disappointed in his endeavours to enlist the sympathy of Government with East African enterprise, once more entered the field. The public awoke to the fact that Africa after all was of British interest.

Unless these marked alternations in the attitude of England towards Zanzibar and the countries adjacent are borne in mind, it is impossible to estimate the value of the bargain that England has made. One furious denunciator of the agreement, Mr. Beckett, M.P., contemptuously minimises our gain of the protectorate of Zanzibar on the ground that it was ours all along, and that in yielding upon that point Germany has given us that which in no sense belonged to her. Let Mr. Beckett state the case in that way to the first German friend whom he may come across. The answer he will get will be that Germany had by treaty acquired a position of her own in Zanzibar, and that that position has now been stupidly sacrificed by the blunder of Dr. this and Dr. that in the Berlin Foreign Office. Prince Bismarck, he will be told, would never have consented to such an abandonment, and all that made the position of the German Company upon the coast a tenable and a profitable one has been thrown away by the surrender. Such is the view of the case that Germans who have recently come from East Africa are known to take, and it is that view of the matter which has led Major Wissmann to decline to resume his post. Where, then, can the sacrifice be ? Mr. Johnston, whose disappointment at the loss of Kilimanjaro makes him anything but partial towards Lord Salisbury, says that the Prime Minister's recent action in extending the British protectorate over the Zanzibar Sultanate has made us better off than we ever were before, and has secured to us our fair and proper share in East Africa—a share rightly proportionate to the acquisitions of Germany and the extension of French power in the Indian Ocean. "As one long and actively interested in the development of Africa," he says, "I view this arrangement with Germany with great satisfaction." To the same effect speaks Captain Cameron, who holds that with a trifling modification the recent agreement will secure to us all that we could hope for, after our past policy of surrender in Africa. These are good witnesses, and if they have a leaning, it is towards that "spread-eagleism" of which Mr. Stanley has lately become such an enthusiastic exponent. Travellers' prejudices are as inevitable as travellers' tales. They expect all the world to take the same view of the importance of the countries they have passed through that they take themselves, and are certain to over-estimate rather than under-estimate any sacrifice of the territory with which their exploits have been associated. The weight of travelled authority on the side of the agreement is therefore exceedingly significant, and it must be no small comfort to Lord Salisbury to find that while here and there an irate partisan calls on him to bow his head in shame at the exploit, four such African travellers as Stanley, Baker, Cameron, and Johnston heartily approve of it.

We could wish, however, that travellers and others would recognize more fully than they do the large Indian interests which are involved in this question. Mr. Johnston, indeed, tells half of a story which illustrates the traditional interest of Bombay in East African affairs. He tells of a Captain Owen who early in the "twenties" hoisted the British flag at Mombasa, and thus, as he says, hinted at the future British East African Empire. He tells us that the flag was afterwards taken down and the place handed over to our ally, the Imam of Muscat. He might have added that the operation was performed under the orders of the Government of Bombay, so direct was the influence even then allowed to be exercised by Bombay over East African affairs. We are reminded again of the strength of the connection between India and these regions, in the fact mentioned by Mr. Johnston that at Zanzibar "various Anglo-Indian officials—Hamerton, Rigby, Playfair, Churchill—strengthened our hold on that Arab-African State, which resulted in the virtual rule of Sir John Kirk over Eastern Africa, and has culminated today in the British Protectorate of Zanzibar negotiated by Colonel Euan-Smith"—another distinguished Anglo-Indian. Commander Cameron also gives prominence, in an incidental way, to the Indian interests located in Zanzibar, and promises us that the trade of the British Indian residents in the place, estimated at two millions sterling a year, will soon reach double that amount. If British Indian trade does not follow the flag, British Indian law obviously does, for we learnt two days ago that the Indian Contract Act and the Indian Limitation Act are to be applied to the new Protectorate from the first of January 1891 and 1892 respectively. The Indian interests and the Indian influences at work in Zanzibar are plainly growing, and we notice that the native press has begun to echo our suggestion that an administrative connection should be established where the commercial and legal connection is so strong. Indian laws will year by year have an increasing application in Zanzibar, and in this connection it may be pointed out that though the Bombay Government has no political supervision over that territory, appeals from the consular courts in suits to which British Indians are parties come to the High Court of Bombay. Mercantile opinion in this city, as we took pains to ascertain on the morrow of the agreement being announced, is certainly in favour of what has been done, for a great cloud was lifted from the minds of our Khoja and Bunnya traders when they learnt that a British Protectorate was to supplant the growing German influence in the place. But that satisfaction will be enormously increased if they learn that the Protectorate is to be exercised under the supervision of the Government of Bombay, of which, so far as the bulk of the trade of the place is concerned, Zanzibar is a dependency. Whatever the present dispositions of Lord Salisbury's Government may be in this regard, it will be found as time goes on, and the Protectorate more or less unconsciously developes into direct administration, that Indian methods and Indian agencies will be indispensable. The machinery is ready made here, and the Government that has for half a century controlled the administration of Aden with excellent result, will, when the time comes, be found to be the most suited for taking Zanzibar and its large Indian interests into its keeping.

THE report of the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies is a document of sufficient public importance to be printed by Government, and it is scarcely a compliance with the Resolution of Government that "copies should be placed on the Editor's Tables" to send a notification to the newspaper offices that the report, which is in manuscript, can be seen at the Secretariat. The past year was not a favourable one for the company promoter in this Presidency. The mill industry, which takes the lead in joint-stock enterprise, was depressed ; several mills were still in the hands of the contractor, and enterprise was, for the time being, checked. It is not surprising therefore to find that the receipts in fees on the formation of new companies were less than half those in the preceding year. Nevertheless, seven mill and press companies were registered in Bombay, Poona, Khandeish, and elsewhere, and six other companies were registered. The total number, nevertheless, at the end of the year 1889-90 was five short of the 224 on the register in the previous year. Of these 132 were mill and press companies, 24 trading companies, thirteen banking and loan companies, twenty-three trading companies, and six ice companies. The winding up of a co-operative stores company reminds us that the co-operative principle is not so successfully applied out of England as it is at home. In the Australian Colonies, despite the energy and the saving habits of the people, it has never taken root, and the same may be said of Canada and the United States. To one table in the report—that which records increases of capital by special resolution—attention may be directed as affording proof that something was done during the year to put Bombay mill enterprises upon a sounder basis. Four first-class mills increased their capital last year, and to the extent to which they have been able to issue additional shares, they have relieved themselves of the necessity of working upon borrowed money—a relief, the advantage of which they will experience when money is again at twelve per cent. The return, however, does not show how much of the additional capital has been paid up, an omission which might with advantage be supplied in future reports.

WE may draw attention to a letter from Mr. McLauchlan Slater regarding assignment of Life Assurance policies, under the Married Women's Property Act, which will prove interesting to those who have effected policies under that Act in the various insurance companies in India. Mr. Slater was recently asked to express his views on a similar subject in connection with a paper by Mr. C. D. Higham, F.I.A., as to the assignment of life policies in the Colonies, India, and the United States, which was under consideration by a committee of the Council of the Institute of Actuaries of London. The Committee corresponded with certain of the Fellows and other insurance experts abroad ; and without waiting for the Committee's report, it was thought advisable to publish certain views which have already been expressed. The first given is Mr. McLauchlan Slater's views on the subject in India. In India, he says, policies have always been assignable at law and have not been treated as choses-in-action ; while the Indian Stamp Act exempts from duty assignments made by endorsement on the policy. He considers that any needful changes can better be made by contract between the companies and the assured than by statutory enactment ; and he adds that to include a condition declining to recognize mortgages or trusts (except under policies for the benefit of wives and children) is the actual custom of his own company. If the legislature is to be moved at all in the matter of life policies, he suggests that there is a greater need for permission to those assured under the Married Women's Property Acts, to deal with their policies, with the consent generally of the beneficiaries when of age, but ignoring minors, though even for such powers as these, much can be done by suitable terms in the contract."

WITH reformatories, as with other institutions, it is the first step that is usually the most difficult, and it is not surprising that the Reformatory School at Yerrowda, in the first year of its existence, has had difficulties to contend with. That a large proportion of the boys should have lost weight is a circumstance that claims careful attention. The *regime* of gaols and reformatories, though it has its inconveniences, is conducive usually to bodily well-being, and reformatory boys, under ordinary circumstances, should lay on tissue. The chief obstacle with which the institution has had to contend has been the difficulty in getting industrial trainers. The boys are taught carpentry, blacksmith's work, bookbinding, tinsmith's work, tailoring, and gardening. The superintendent, who takes a modest view of the functions of a reformatory, is anxious that more opportunity should be given to the boys to learn the simpler evolutions of agriculture, and he accordingly asks for more land, where grain cultivation can be carried on. It is a small reformatory, and he is wise in not attempting too much. Of the twenty-six boys nearly half are sentenced for terms not exceeding two years, so that only a limited opportunity will be given for teaching them trades. Of those who have been discharged—boys taken over from the reformatory at the Central Gaol—good accounts are given in many cases, but of forty per cent. of them all trace is lost, and thus the one practical test, of the efficiency of the institution is absent. The police in India as a rule have very efficient means for keeping touch with those who have passed through their hands, and it ought to be possible to keep a fuller record of the career of boys who have been in institutions of this kind.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Prince Albert Victor Reception Fund is to be held on Friday, when a statement of accounts will be presented. The subscriptions, it appears, amounted to Rs. 41,856-13 of which the Bombay Government contributed Rs. 10,000 including Rs. 1,000 for illuminating the Cathedral High School ; the Municipality, Rs. 10,000 and the Bombay public Rs. 21,856-13. The expenditure included Rs. 19,750 for the People's Fair ; fireworks, Rs. 7,253 ; street illuminations, Rs. 8,000 ; and sundry charges, Rs. 1,482. There is a balance of Rs. 5,370 at the Bank of Bombay and from this the Secretaries of the Victoria Gardens Fete have applied for a contribution.

THE Viceroy's recent telegram to the Postmaster-General announcing India's readiness to join in the reduction of the overland postal rates does not appear to imply that we are within immediate reach of the change observes the Allahabad paper. That it will come is no longer questionable ; but, as he public knows, some of the Agents-General of the Australian Colonies were at first in opposition, and a long official correspondence of a triangular character will have to run its course before the proposal can be brought into effect. On the whole we should doubt if the Indian Post Office will be called upon to suffer appreciably by the reduction during the current year.

JUST about the time when Lord Lansdowne was telegraphing home that the Government of India had made up their minds to take part in the campaign against leprosy in India, comments the *Pioneer* a leper was lying helpless and dying outside the hospital for animals at Pinjrapole in Bombay. He had been hunted about the streets of the city for a month, and had in the end taken refuge here—a ghastly satire on the ill-proportioned tenderness which provides an asylum for the lower animals and leaves the stricken man untended. Each case of this description must bring us nearer the remedy : this is the only consolation.

THE Municipal Commissioner has convened a meeting at Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petits' for Saturday afternoon to consider the question of the housing of the lepers of Bombay.

THE "boom" in the cycle trade is producing an almost feverish anxiety on the part of capitalists to embark in the trade and share in the handsome profits which are being made by the leading manufacturers. At Coventry, the headquarters of the trade, several new syndicates are being formed, new cycle factories are being built on all sides, and there are rumours of more to follow. This promised extension of the trade will inevitably lead to increased competition and lower prices for cycles, and manufacturers will either have to proportionately increase their output or submit to a shrinkage of profits observes the *Stock Exchange*.

A CENSUS of Austria-Hungary takes place this year, and the Minister of Public Instruction has announced that girls and women, if they can prove themselves competent, may apply for the post of enumerators. The emancipation of women in Austria, says a Vienna Correspondent, is well advanced. One-third of all the post and telegraph clerks, and all the telephone clerks, as well as the teachers in girls schools, are women. Lately a lady oculist, Frau Dr. Kerschbaumer, of Salzburg, was allowed to open a hospital of her own. School teachers are well paid, their salaries ranging from 70l. to 100l. A large proportion come from noble families, and those of officers and Government officials. The position of governess, on the contrary, is much disliked.

MR. STANLEY'S book, "In Darkest Africa," appeared on the 30th ultimo in a German translation at Leipzig. It is prefaced, says a Berlin Correspondent, by a letter to the publisher, in which Mr. Stanley tells him that he does not understand a word of German, that he is very fatigued, and that he is about to be married to a certain beautiful lady who will, he hopes, bear him off to the happy regions where married people are said to find peace. The letter, which was written before the terms of the Anglo-German Treaty were published, concludes with the opinion that it would be best for England

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Lieutenant Lloyd, Third Battalion Grenadier Guards, has been appointed Adjutant of the Second Battalion.

Colonel Maitland is transferred to the half-pay list.

The sentences on the prisoners tried by court-martial as ringleaders in the late insubordination were promulgated to-day. Two of the men are sentenced to two years' imprisonment and three to eighteen months', with hard labour, in each case.

The battalion sails to-morrow for Bermuda on board the troopship Tamar.

LORD WOLSELEY'S COMMAND.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Lord Wolseley will take over command of the forces in Ireland on October 1st.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Queen's prize at the rifle meeting has been won by Sergeant Bates, First Battalion Warwickshire Regiment.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Duke of Cambridge, in his farewell address to the Grenadiers to-day, said he was ashamed of their conduct, as they had disgraced her Majesty's uniform, and he disowned any further connection with the battalion.

The finding of the court-martial on the ringleaders was then read out. It sentences three of them to two years' imprisonment, and two to eighteen months.

On the conclusion of the reading of the sentence, two of the men thereupon tore off their medals, and threw them across the parade-ground.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Stanhope, in reply to a question, said the 2nd battalion of the Grenadiers were going to Bermuda.

Colonel Maitland has retired on half-pay.

SALE OF INDIA COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Sir John Gorst, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Secretary of State for India cannot delay the sale of India Council Bills, which are required to meet the wants of the service on the chance of a future rise in the value of silver.

THE CHIPLUN KHOTI SABHA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHIPLUN, JULY 22.

The Khoti Sabha assembled here yesterday, at which 250 Khots, of different castes and creeds, were present. It was unanimously resolved that a petition be sent to the Government of Bombay, asking for redress of the Khots' grievance; that some Khot members be sent to the Zilla Khoti Committee at Ratnagiri; that the Zilla Committee be partly supplied out of the Khoti funds of nearly Rs. 1,900, which was collected on the spot; and that steps be taken to collect more by a sub-committee appointed for the purpose.

RECEPTION TO MR. SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

A densely-attended meeting was held yesterday at the Town Hall to receive Mr. Surendranath Banerjee. Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee presided, and opened the proceedings in an eloquent speech, and was loudly cheered. An address was presented to Mr. Surendranath in a handsome silver casket. He responded in his usual style, and was received with enthusiastic cheers.

THE CAWNPORE ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 22.

The Commissioner of Allahabad, in his finding on the Cawnpore assault case, arrives at the conclusion that there is no foundation in truth or in fact for the aspersions cast on the conduct of the Magistrate, who neither acted improperly or illegally, and that the name of the offender was never communicated to the Superintendent of Police at Cawnpore.

OBSTRUCTION TO THE VICEREGAL TRIP.

The outbreak of cholera on the Mushobra Road, near Simla, is likely to interfere with H. E. the Viceroy's trip to the interior.

THE SEALKOTE-JUMMU RAILWAY.

The portion of the new railway extension from Sealkote to Jummu, which is in Jummu territory, has been leased to the North-West Railway for five years.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 11th inst., left for Bombay at 9 p.m. to-day.

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

DURING the past fortnight 9,000 bales of Bombay yarns are reported to have been sold in Hongkong, the market closing steady. Exchange on India at Hongkong is quoted at 223, and at Shanghai 307½.

The Chinese and Japanese market continue fairly active, and for favourite first-class spinnings there is a steady demand. The volume of business done during the past week is considerable, but many of the local mills are not keen sellers, being well under contract.

No reliable news is to hand regarding the exact reduction of the cotton yarn impost in the province of Kwangtun, but from information to hand indirectly it would appear that the tax has been entirely withdrawn.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	47 39	50 57	52 88	37 93
July 22, Tuesday	2 5	1 66	3 38	1 90
Total	49 44	52 23	56 26	39 83
Total of corresponding date last year	54 14	60 27	60 20	50 42
Do. in 1888	41 36	38 35	38 34	28 12

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 2.

THE present age, I am grieved to be constrained to admit, is a shockingly unfeeling one. Softening of the brain and hardening of the heart seem to be the two predominant maladies of the epoch. Here are a whole host of my contemporaries absolutely grinning with malicious joy because the size of the London edition of the *New York Herald* has, for reasons best known to--its proprietor,)been reduced from eight pages to four. Perhaps, like the pork-pie in Mr. Weller's apologue, which (the pie) was objected to by the fastidious young lady because it was all fat, a pensive public thought that an eight-paged issue of the *Herald* was "raither too rich."

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'Twas the suddenness of the change that gave it, to my mind, melodramatic interest. Do you remember a ghastly story—was it called "The Iron Shroud?"—which appeared many years ago, in *Blackwood*, of a prisoner immured in a dungeon of polygonal form? Every morning one of the sides of the polygon disappeared with a terrific crash; and so on, day by day, till the last four sides moved towards the captive, and the iron floor came up, and the iron roof down upon him, and he was squashed. It is to be hoped that the pages of the *Herald* will not go on disappearing at the "Iron Shroud" rate, until some fine morning we are left with not much more than a paragraph to hold 'twixt the finger and the thumb.

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Not that I object to very small newspapers. Oh dear no! The *Petit Journal* has a circulation of a million, and a splendid property is the *Petites Affiches*. I heard once of a daily paper published somewhere in the East, which was printed from a lithographic stone on a cambric pocket-handkerchief. There was a cheap edition on unbleached calico. The subscribers read the latest news from Europe and the current local gossip before they used their *mouchoirs*. At sunset the "dhobi" called for the journalistic handkerchiefs; they were washed during the night, and on the morrow morning you had a nice, fresh, textile new-sheet again.

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Anent English journals in far distant lands there recurs to me a pleasant memory, when I note in an official paragraph dating from "Whitehall"—the historic "Cockpit" seems to have disappeared from bureaucratic terminology—that the Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a knight of the United Kingdom to Frederick Godschall Johnson, Esq., Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

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Unless I am much mistaken, I had the honour to know Mr. (now Sir Francis) Johnson "over there," in 1863-4. He was then, I think, Recorder of the Red River Settlement; and I recall the keen delight which I experienced when he explained an ingenious plan which he had devised for keeping up at least the appearance of getting his news from home "hot and hot" out at the Red River. A complete file of the *Times* used to reach him once a month; but his body-servant had strict instructions to issue the consecutive numbers to his master at the rate of a paper a day; and each number, when it was laid on the Recorder's breakfast-table, *was carefully damped* so as to favour the impression that it was fresh from the machines of Printing House Square. Great moral courage was of course requisite to curb curiosity when reports of interesting trials appeared in numerous instalments. But what is a Recorder without moral courage?

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A single newspaper per diem as a mental pabulum! What do you say to a pound a day as a material one? The ingenuous Mr. Ernest Benzon, who in two years contrived to make ducks and drakes of about a quarter of a million sterling, has got left, it would seem, just seven pounds a week accruing from a trust fund which the Philistines cannot touch. Fortunate Mr. Benzon! Mrs. Jameson, the art-critic, records in her commonplace book that the most miserable man whom she ever met had an income of twelve thousand a year. The happiest man—at least, to all seeming—that I ever remember was an ex-Government clerk, a bachelor, who, after long years' service, had retired on a pension of three hundred and sixty-five pounds a year. "Winter or summer," he was wont cheerfully to say; "wet or dry, fog or snow, directly I draw up my window-blind in the morning, Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen makes me a present of a golden sovereign. God save the Queen!" And so say all of us. Judiciously administered, there is a great deal of spending in a pound a day. The Man of Ross had not quite thirty shillings; yet consider the immensity of good which he did with his five hundred a year. Courage, Mr. Ernest Benzon; you may win the Frugality Stakes yet.

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Mem.—A pound a day, in Venetian currency, was exactly the sum, and not a gazetta more, that John Law, the famous financier of the Mississippi scheme, allowed himself to venture at the public gaming tables at Venice, where he passed his last years. Thus much had remained to him from the wreck of his colossal fortune. If he won, so much the better; if he lost his sequins, he knew that he could risk as many more on the morrow. It was but another phase of the Red River newspaper device. John Law never allowed hope to expire, and thus proved himself a true philosopher. "While there is life there is hope" says the proverb; but read the saw as Dr. Mortimer Granville once taught us to read it, and you may find that hope will help us to live.

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English society will grieve long and sincerely for the Earl of Carnarvon, who has passed away almost suddenly, after a life too short for friendship, but not for fame. A ripe scholar, a statesman of large and enlightened views, handsome, brave, generous, and accomplished, the deceased nobleman leaves a void which will not easily be filled. When he first came to the front in public life Lord Carnarvon evinced a keen interest in all questions touching crime, prisons, and prisoners; and I remember his inciting Henry Mayhew, who was then writing his wonderful letters on "Labour and the Poor" in the *Morning Chronicle*, and who probably knew more about the dangerous classes than any publicist in London, to get up a meeting of habitual criminals that the young Earl might see what they were like, and hear their own stories from their own lips.

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I had something to do with furnishing materials for the "Labour and the Poor" letters, and was present at the discharged prisoners' meeting, which was held in, I forgot what, dilapidated tenement in a slum at the East-end. Harry Mayhew's chief *aide-de-camp* was one "Boss-eyed Peter," an old "lag" whose nickname was derived from some visual aberration with which he was afflicted. He was of the greatest use in getting the thieves together, and in assuring them that there would be no "slops"—meaning police—present. In the course of the proceedings, the chairman and Mr. Mayhew frequently sent out convicted thieves with a sovereign to buy some trifling article; and they always brought back the change correct to a farthing. Boss-eyed Peter had put them on their parole. At the conclusion of the meeting Peter moved a vote of thanks to, and "three cheers for, the Herl of Conniving." "Carnarvon" was apparently beyond his powers of pronunciation.

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There is a very readable article entitled "Napoleon described by his Valet," in the July number of *Temple Bar*; the valet in question being Constant, a Belgian, whose real name was Louis Constant Wairy, and who was one of the body-servants of the Consul, Emperor, and King, from 1799 to 1814, when he basely deserted his master, telling some sock-and-bull story as an excuse for his perfidy. All students of the Napoleonic Legend know that the so-called "Mémoires de Constant" contain about a pepper-corn of truth to a peck of truth and another of padding; and of this fact the writer of the graphic paper in *Temple Bar* seems to be well aware.

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It is at the same time a pity that the well-informed writer in the *Bar* did not tell his readers something about two other valets of Napoleon; the scoundrel Roustan and the virtuous Marchand. The former was a Georgian who had served in the Egyptian Mamelukes, and had been made a present of by some Egyptian pasha to Napoleon. Roustan accompanied the Conqueror in all his campaigns, and used to sleep on the floor across his master's door at night. He was petted and made much of, and was even created a knight of the Legion of Honour. He ran away from his benefactor in 1814; appeared at the Tuileries during the Hundred Days, and was by the imperial command kicked downstairs. Under the Restoration he kept a lottery office in Paris, which he gave up to come over to England and exhibit himself as "Napoleon's Mameluke," to the nobility and gentry. Then the waters of Lethe closed over his head for full twenty years, when, to the general astonishment and contempt, the disreputable old Georgian turned up in full Mameluke costume at the second funeral of Napoleon in the Invalides. He died, not long afterwards, in deserved indigence. Did not a certain Shakespeare tell us long ago that the wintry wind is not so unkind as man's ingratitude, and that the bitter sky cannot bite so nigh as benefits forgot?

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But thank Heaven, all the same, for gratitude. There is much more of that quality in the world than we wot of. I hope in an early number of *Temple Bar* to read something about Marchand, who as first *valet de chambre* accompanied the broken, bankrupt, banished Corsican to St. Helena, shaved him, washed him, dressed him, fed him, nursed him, read to him, wrote to his dictation, and kissed him as the exile lay dying in his faithful servant's arms at Lingwood. Napoleon left Marchand 600,000 francs in his will, and created him a count. The title was in 1821 as vain as the bequest was illusory, but Napoleon III. in 1855 confirmed the one and paid the other.

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The London County Council determined, by a vote of forty-nine against thirty-nine, not to proceed further with the Strand Improvement Bill; so that much-needed measure has been unanimously dropped, very much after the manner of a hot potato. The widening of the Strand at its eastern extremity is one of the most pressing requirements of this congested metropolis; but the reform must be postponed until the County Council and the local ratepayers have settled their squabbles as to who is to bear the cost of the proposed improvement. While Rome deliberated Saguntum perished, the Latin Delectus used to tell us. While the London County Council and the Strand vestries are wrangling, one of the principal arteries of a four-million-peopled city remains choked.

***

They managed things slightly better in London two hundred and twenty odd years ago. On May 14, 1662, worthy Mr. John Evelyn records in his "Diary":—"To London, being appointed one of the Commissioners for reforming the buildings, ways, streets, and incumbrances, and regulating the hackney coaches in the City of London, taking my oath before my Lord Chancellor; and then went to His Majesty's Surveyor's office in Scotland Yard, about naming and establishing officers, adjourning to the 16th, when I went to view how St. Martin's Lane might be made more passable into the Strand." Evelyn likewise tried to cure London of its smokiness, and wrote a pamphlet on the subject, which he called "Fumifugium," and which he showed to the King, who was pleased to command him to have a bill drafted for the putting down of smoky chimneys. I suppose that London is at present about a hundred times smokier than it was in the days of Charles II.

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A new Art Studio for Laides is flourishing in Great Ormond Street, and the lady-students have been holding an "At-Home," at which the eminent A. R. A., Mr. G. A. Storey, read a paper entitled "Is it Worth Doing?" the theme being the choice of subjects for pictures. In the course of a singularly interesting discourse, in which Mr. Storey deprecated the growing tendency to materialism in art, he asked whether artists should paint the world as Zola painted it, with all its hideousness. "Was that worth doing?" As a rule, I should say no; but there are exceptions to every rule, and it is not difficult to name many hideously materialistic graphic productions which are, nevertheless, superbly fine works of art. With Callot's ghastly etchings of the horrors of war Mr. Storey is of course familiar; but has he ever seen, I wonder, the Spaniard Goyd's infinitely more revolting "Los Desastres de la Guerra?" If he will favour me with a call, I will show him, not only the "Desastres," but also Don Francisco's "Caprichos," and the "Proverbios," and the "Tauromachia," all revoltingly Zolaesque, but all brimming over with genius.

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Mem.—You may sup full of pictures [illegible] the Dutch Martyrologies of the seventeenth century; and turning over one of them recently, I came across a subject for a picture which, to my mind, seemed not only "worth doing," but worthy to be attempted by one of our foremost painters, say Mr. Eyre Crowe or Mr. Gow, Mr. Ernest Crofts or Mr. Stanley Lucas; subject, "The Morning After the Martyrdom;" scene, the market-place of an antique Flemish city; the ground covered with snow. In the centre a stake, at the base of which the faggots are still dimly smouldering. Round this stake crouch the widow and children of the victim who has been burned alive. They are rummaging among the hot cinders and ashes—trying to collect the half-calcined bones of the martyr, to which they hope to give Christian sepulture. The engraving is a quaint, crabbed, and archaically drawn one; but if I saw it translated into a first-rate picture on the walls of an exhibition, I would give a thousand guineas for it. A thousand guineas? What have you in your basket, Alnaschar? and who is that knocking at your door? Alack! it is the man who has called about the gas. March quarter; last application.

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In one of the dailies I note a review of a book called "Pestalozzi: his Life and Works," by Roger de Guimpe, translated by J. Russell, B.A., with an introduction by the Rev. R. H. Quick, B.A. How many people are there in a thousand nowadays, I wonder, who know or care anything about Pestalozzi and his once famous educational system? Many of his methods have been adopted by teachers of the chief primary schools of Europe; but to Pestalozzi himself his heroically continued efforts brought little beyond bitter disappointment and pecuniary ruin.

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I had the advantage myself of being a pupil for a couple of years at a Pestalozzian boarding-school at Turnham Green, A. D. 1842-4. The school has long since been pulled down, and its name is written in water. The proprietor was a very worthy man, though somewhat of an eccentric. I fancy that his Pestalozzianism had become "a little mixed," and that his theological teaching—of course we went on Sundays to Chiswick Church—was slightly in sympathy with the mysticism of a certain Baron Emmanuel Swedenborg. At all events, we had a very good time. We were never thrashed; the boys learned pretty well what they liked—and, oddly enough, they all seemed to like to learn something. We had allotment gardens, a carpenter's shop, a chemical laboratory, and a gymnasium. Some of the boys learned boxing, and others riding. On fine Sunday mornings we construed our Greek Testament in a shady grove "under the laurels." There were boys who played the fiddle, and boys who did land-surveying; and we could always have an extra slice of bread and butter at breakfast or tea if we chose to ask for it in a foreign language. From the enjoyment of the last-named privilege I was debarred, for I had just come from abroad and was sent to school to learn English, a tongue with which I was then imperfectly acquainted. I don't know much about it now.

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Another weekly illustrated journal for ladies announces its *debut* on the 10th inst. The new venture is to be called the *Gentlewoman*; and among its more conspicuous features will be articles on fashions, the drama, literature, music and art, "the shops, the home, weddings, the toilette, cookery, philanthropy, etiquette, health, and, I hope, happiness enshrined." "John Strange Winter" will discourse on "Other People's Children." Why not? Did not Mr. Thackeray, in *Fraser*, write about Men's Wives? Celebrities of the day will also be in type. Verily, prodigious steps in advance in feminine journalism have been made since the old days of "The Ladies' Pocket Book," the "Ladies' Museum," "Ackermann's Repository," and the "Belle Assemblée." Of course, the new journal will be written "by gentlewomen for gentlewomen." There is room for such a paper, I should say.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

KILLED BY A BOLTING HORSE.

TOWARDS four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the densely-crowded street leading to Kalbadevie was in a state of commotion, in consequence of a tramway horse having broken loose and bolted at top-speed through the crowd who were trying to escape the animal's mad career. It being a Hindu holiday on account of the native festival of Nag Panchmi there was an unusual throng in the street. Whilst the animal was being changed in front of the three-lights at Pydhownie for its return journey to the Fort, it seems to have become unmanageable whilst the driver was endeavouring to adjust the bolt to the car. Before the bolt could be adjusted, the horse took fright, and bolted down the street, dragging its traces long with it. One of the tramway employés held on for a short time, but was compelled to relinquish his hold, as the horse tore away at a redoubled speed. The animal, which had by this time become considerably excited, galloped ahead, and knocked down an old woman, who was killed on the spot, and injured four other persons. Two of these were so badly bruised that it was found necessary to convey them to hospital, where their wounds were attended to. The unfortunate woman was in a shocking state, her face being almost crushed beyond recognition, and the bones of one of her arms protruding from beneath the flesh. Before the horse was secured near Ramwaddy, it collided with two victorias, smashing in the back panel of one which contained a lady and a child, who happily escaped without injury. The horse of the second victoria had its chest pierced in the collision. The affrighted animal was very much injured about the legs, which were badly bruised, and cut. An unusual stir was caused in the streets by this sad occurrence.

A LADY'S LETTER FROM BOMBAY.

THE *Woman's Cycle*, published in New York contains a letter, addressed to its editor by Dr (Miss) Emma Brainerd Ryder, describing the Sorosis girls in Bombay. Miss Ryder writes:—

Fort, Bombay, May 2, 1890.

Dear Mrs. Croly—Yours of March 1st came duly, and was much enjoyed by myself as well as the Sorosis girls who have learned to love you very dearly. The mention of your name always causes a pleasing smile to flit over their usually sad faces, as a ray of sunshine sometimes falls for an instant over a funeral procession.

All the faces have such a look of submissive endurance that it distresses me, and a happy smile is an event to be noted—laugh outright they never do. They move slowly and sadly about. The drapery they wear extends up on to the head and gives them, in many positions, a downcast look, as of women in sorrow.

I have tried various ways to brighten them up a bit, but they are so full of traditions and superstitions that I have much difficulty. Calisthenics and lawn-tennis are gone through with in the energetic way of a jointed doll; dancing is vulgar, even deep inhalations are objected to as only suitable for men and boys. But they are advancing.

Nowhere could there be found a class of 125 girls who more honestly try, and the bands that bind them to the dead past are wearing very thin in many places.

The *Cycle* comes regularly now, and Miss Ballard, Ramabai, Sorosis, and all enjoy it very much. I must congratulate you on the tone of your paper, it is so unlike any other I have seen published by a woman.

I hope to have the *Cycle* account of the twenty-second anniversary dinner of Sorosis republished here. So many ask me about the New York Sorosis that I think this a good opportunity to answer many of their questions.

The interest in our Sorosis does not abate as the newness wears off. We are now trying to get some reference books, charts, and a piano of our own—but, alas!

Some members of the Ramabai associations in the United States have taken strong ground against Ramabai's interest in Sorosis. Please tell all that Ramabai had nothing whatever to do with organizing the club—only to attend the first meeting that was called, and to advocate its good intention. She has also attended two other meetings, and is a member of the club. She is not neglecting her duties in the interests of Sorosis, as she has been accused of doing; but is one of the noblest, truest women in the whole world.

Miss Ballard is devoting all of her time and energy to metaphysics and to seeking out the hidden stores of knowledge in this wonderful land. Occasionally we go together to visit a Yogi, and listen to his philosophy as he sits cross-legged on the floor in front of us, and tells of Brahma, of Menu, and of the occult powers that can be developed by mortals; or we go to the library of the Theosophical Society and listen to some Parsi or Hindu savant, as they point out the mortals to take—far, far [illegible] into the realms of the unseen. [illegible] have an Arab princess of the tribe of Khoreish, a pastoral tribe on the banks of the Euphrates, the largest in all Arabia. For nineteen years she was a purdah girl and finally broke her own fetters. When the day is done we drive—oh, these lovely evenings—on the shore of the Arabian Sea, and occasionally dismount and leave our footprints on the sands. At such time her native spirit seems to take possession of her, and she tells us of her father's throne, of the homage that is done him, of life in the desert, of the Arab horses of which she is passionately fond, of the miseries of purdah life, and how when her free spirit could no longer endure its bondage she would wait for the hours of night, and then mounting her horse she would fly over fields, away over the trackless waste, on and on, and if, as sometimes happened, unexpected danger came to her she had but to pat her horse's neck and tell him, when he would, like Pegasus, bear her far away from danger or foe.

The Arab men are most bitter in their denunciation of her free life; but we are hoping that some of the sisters left behind may in time join her. She is a member of Sorosis. And so the work goes on. All reports of the club life go to these sisters and to hundreds of others that we never see.

It is scattering the seed, and by-and-by will the harvest be.—Very sincerely yours,

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER.

ASSIGNMENTS OF LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES UNDER THE MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the letter over the signature of Mr. W. Marchant, which appeared in your issue of the 16th instant, is worth answering, it is not so for the enlightenment of that gentleman, whose ideas seem to be too mixed to be easily set right, but for that of persons who, being similarly circumstanced, may be more reasonable.

I doubt if any of your readers has clearly understood what it is that your correspondent complains of. But those who care to take an interest in the matter will better understand it if you permit me to make the following observations:—

1. A policy on the face of it, purporting to be for the benefit of one's wife and children, is protected from the creditors of the assured by force of the Married Women's Property Act.

2. Such a policy being but a provision for the assured's family, cannot be assigned, in the same way, as an ordinary policy can be. But whether any such assignment is good or bad will depend upon the fact of the assured's leaving any wife or children at all; for, in the absence of any, the policy will be part of the deceased assurant's assets, and the assignee will take the policy money. This is what Mr. Marchant is unable to comprehend. Your readers, however, I trust, can.

3. When a policy, whether for wife and children or not, is assigned to or deposited with a creditor, and the latter intimates the fact to the company, all that the company does is to note the intimation. This is no more than what any addressee of a letter does, viz., that he receives and does not refuse the letter. No rights are created or taken away by the company's doing so; except that where successive assignments are thus notified, the rights, if any, of the successive assignees as between them will be affected by the time when intimations of the assignments were given to the company. Those rights can only be determined by and between the parties themselves, when the policy matures, but not before. In accepting intimations of this kind, the company does not require the authority of any law or rule, nor is the act any contravention of the Married Women's Property Act; neither is any legal effect given thereby to any assignment, which, when the policy matures, may turn out, after all, to be invalid or inoperative by reason of the wife or children of the assured surviving him. I hope that the observations above made will be found self-consistent, and not above the comprehension of even a lay intellect.—Yours, &c.,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary.

Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, July 19.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* AHMEDNUGGER.

ALTHOUGH rain prevented any play in this match on Monday, yesterday sufficed to complete the game, which ended in the hollow defeat of the visitors. The result came somewhat as a surprise, for it was thought Ahmednugger had brought a strong batting team to Bombay; but the bowling of Messrs. E. E. Steel and F. J. Clarke proved too much for them, the only men who managed to cope with it being Dr. Mannsell and Private Rushman in the first innings, and the Doctor and Mr. R. Page in the second. Weak in batting, Ahmednuggur proved also of less than average strength in bowling, the only feature in which they showed to better advantage than the Bombay team, being in fielding, and that is not saying a great deal either, for our local men proved as on previous occasions very slack on the field. The Gymkhana made a very good batting display, even allowing for the weakness of the bowling they had to contend against. The innings was chiefly remarkable for the long stand made at the commencement between Messrs. Steel and Edyvean, who made 50 between them before they were separated. Mr. Edyvean gave a capital show of batting, and rattled up his 55 runs in a remarkably short space of time. Mr. Steel likewise batted well, and a very fine display of cutting was given by Mr. R. J. Bentinck; while Messrs. F. J. Clark and H. R. Hume kept the fielders busy with their hard hitting.

A few minutes before twelve the game began, Messrs. A. D. Wilkins and P. H. Cunninghame, opening the defence for the Ahmednugger team against the bowling of Messrs. E. E. Steel and F. J. Clark. The start was very unpromising. Off Steel's fourth ball Cunninghame got a drive for 2, but the next ball took his wicket, (1 for 2). Wilkins on being joined by Captain Smith, immediately began play by hitting a ball from Clark to leg for 2, but shortly after was clean bowled by Steel, (2 for 7). On R. B. Page joining the captain, both batemen settled down to play a cautious game, but notwithstanding all their care, Clark managed to get at Captain Smith's wicket after he had only secured 4 runs, (3 for 9). The next man to go in, Mr. W. H. Hayward, did not do much good either. He only succeeded in taking one very neat low drive off Steel's bowling for a couple, when he was given out leg-before-wicket, (4 for 12). On M. Kennedy joining Page, the game was very slow, the batsmen only contenting themselves with playing the balls back to the bowlers. At length after only 5 runs had been added the new comer hit out at a tempting ball from Clark, but missed, and lost his wicket, (5 for 17). On Dr. Mannsell going in, play continued very tedious and uninteresting, and about a quarter of an hour elapsed ere the score was raised to 20. The batsmen were very careful in how they treated the bowling, and risked no runs but what they were absolutely sure of. Ultimately he made a mistake which was rather surprising in so cautious a batsman. He stepped out of his ground to stop one of Steel's, and missing, was promptly stumped, (6 for 23). The next three wickets only added nine runs. Private Rushman, the last man to go in, although he made a few narrow escapes, scored fairly rapidly, getting 7 while his partner only secured 1 run. The score then stood at 40, when Rushman was badly missed. This was a lucky escape for him, for he immediately after took the first boundary bit of the day, bringing his score into double figures. Following that Rushman ought again to have been caught, which made the second miss off Steel's bowling in about five minutes. The innings concluded by the Doctor being caught and bowled by Clarke, the total amounting to 47.

At a quarter-past one the Gymkhana commenced their innings, Messrs. E. E. Steel and A. P. Gould being their first representatives at the wickets, while Private Rushman and Mr. A. D. Wilkins opened the attack. Like their opponents, a bad start was made, Gould after making only one by a drive, being bowled by Wilkins (1 for 5). J. F. Edyvean, who took Gould's place, was not long in commencing to score, and when the tiffin bell rang, the total had reached 10 runs. On resuming, runs came faster than ever, both Steel and Edyvean scoring rapidly. Mr. Steel scored steadily with single hits and twos; while Edyvean hit hard, putting on more twos and threes than anything else, and once getting a beautiful one away to the boundary. Finally, after a most lively partnership, during which the pair topped their opponents' score, and several changes in bowling were tried, Steel was caught (2 for 55). When Pogson went in runs still came rapidly, although Edyvean did most of the scoring. After contributing 8 runs, one of his hits being a 4, Pogson was clean bowled by Page, (3 for 73.) F. J. Clarke now went in, but before he could score, got his leg in front of the wicket, and was given out l-b-w. Edyvean managed, however, to raise the score single-handed to 87 before the fourth wicket fell. Soon after this matters began to look less bright for the Gymkhana's chances of making a very heavy score. On being joined by R. Phillips, Edyvean, after adding a few more runs was [illegible] with the handsome total of 53 to his credit, which was made up [illegible] four 4s, three 3s, any more runs could be added, Phillips, then before ing a drive, hit the ball high in the air, and was caught. Messrs. H. R. Hume and C. A. Beatty were now together. Hume opened at once with a 4 hit, and soon the 100 was telegraphed. Then Beatty, after putting on one or two small hits took a pretty cut, for which 3 were run, and another change of bowling was tried, Rushman going on once more at the north end, with the effect that runs came a little less briskly. The score mounted gradually, however, until Beatty gave an easy chance to Kennedy, which was accepted, (7 for 116.) The partnership between Bentinck and Hume promised well, both batsman scoring rapidly, the latter in particular hitting hard, although before they had been long together, Hume was very nearly run out through a smart bit of fielding. Between them they raised the score to 132, when Hume, with a score of 18, was caught at point. The next wicket only added three runs; but when H. J. Clarke went in a good stand was made, Bentinck's cutting, in particular, being most effective, and Clarke by heavy hitting soon getting into double figures. Runs continued to come fast till Bentinck drove a ball high, almost to the boundary, which was cleverly held by Smith, and the innings terminated for 176 runs.

With about two hours to play and 129 runs behind, the Ahmednugger team commenced their second innings as badly as their first, the first wicket falling for 0. But Dr. Maunsell, by some free hitting, raised the score quickly, and before he was caught at slip by Steel, although his was the sixth wicket to fall, the score had topped that of the first innings. Page also played a good game, and gave the fielders some work. None of the others, however, made any stand, and in the end Ahmednugger was beaten by an innings and 66 runs. The following are the scores:—

AHMEDNUGGER.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A D Wilkins b Steel	3	c and b Steel	3
P H Cunninghame b Steel.	2	b Steel	0
Capt Smith b F J Clarke..	4	b F J Clarke	6
R B Page st Gould b Steel	3	not out	18
M W H Hayward l-b-w b Steel	2	c Beatty b Steel	5
M Kennedy b F J Clarke.	3	b H Clarke	9
Dr Mannsell c and b F J Clarke	12	c Steel b F J Clarke.	18
J S Cameron c sub b Steel	3	b Steel	1
R B Stewart c sub b F J Clarke	0	c H Clarke b Steel	0
C J Morris b F J Clarke.,	2	b Steel	6
Private Rushman not out.	11	c Steel b F J Clarke	0
Extras	2	Extras	3
Total...	47	Total...	63

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.	R.	M.	B.	W.	Second Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.
E E Steel	75	4	26	5	E E Steel	59	4	25	6
F J Clarke	73	4	22	5	F J Clarke	35	1	30	3
					H Clarke	20	1	5	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

E E Steel c Cunninghame b Rushman	24
A P Gould b Wilkins	1
J F Edyvean c and b Kennedy	55
H Pogson b Page	8
F J Clarke l-b-w b Page	0
T R Phillips c Mannsell b Kennedy	0
C A Beatty c Kennedy b Wilkins	7
H R Hume c Rushman b Page	18
R J Bentinck c Smith b Rushman	21
W E Young b Wilkins	3
H J Clarke not out	27
Extras	12
Total...	176

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Pte Rushman	85	3	44	2
A D Wilkin...s	85	2	54	3
M Kennedy	45	2	28	2
R B Page	51	2	30	3

Rushman bowled a no-ball.
Page bowled a wide.

THE SANITATION OF BOMBAY.

MR. BALDWIN LATHAM'S REPORT.

II.

MR. BALDWIN LATHAM, it has been seen, pronounces emphatically in favour of a position south of Bombay as being the most appropriate for a sea outfall. But he points out that in whatever position a sea-outfall may be selected if the sewage were discharged continuously, the flood-tide would bring back a part of it, mixed with sea-water back upon the island. Experiments at the existing outfall show that the sewage and sea-water are moved backwards and forwards by the ebb and flood tides for a considerable distance, thus tending to foul a long length of foreshore. In order to get rid of sewage at the proposed point of southern outfall, it should be stored, he says, either in the sewers or in covered reservoir, and the discharge should be limited to four hours on the ebb-tide only. Even if applied to the present outfall, in case a southern outfall should prove too expensive, the reservoir principle would be a great improvement, as the sewage would then only be discharged for one-third the time it is now discharged, and only while the tide is drawing off the foreshore, and consequently there would be far less length of foreshore exposed to the influence of the prevailing winds. It may be here mentioned that the idea of a southern outfall is not new. It was suggested by a Commission appointed by Government in 1865 as well as in Major Tulloch's first report.

Reverting to the Love Grove outfall Mr. Latham says that even if provided with a reservoir it would not make a perfect outfall. At the present time sewage is carried from it in its objectionable form, and there can be no doubt that owing to the nature of the coast line the deposited sewage is to be found for a considerable distance all along the western shore. Moreover, the near proximity of the outlet for storm-water, which is located about three hundred yards below the sewage outfall, gives an opportunity of taking in sea-water, mixed with sewage, into the existing large open reservoir whenever the replenishment of the waters in this flood-lake is required. At the same time Mr. Latham candidly admits that he has seen very much worse sea outfalls than the present one at Love Grove, the site of which is central, and is probably as good as any other spot on the island, except, of course, the extreme southern point at Colaba.

Mr. Latham then deals at some length with the question of utilising the sewage upon the land. His attention was called to a project for utilising the sewage on lands, now partly and hereafter to be reclaimed, from the sea at Coorla by filling up a sufficient area with *kachra*. Experiments which he made with *kachra* satisfied him that it might be an effectual medium for the purification of sewage, but owing to its power of retaining water the volume of sewage capable of being purified would not be so great as with a less retentive soil. If the land had only to be raised six feet then twelve feet in depth of *kachra* would have to be put upon it, and as about 1,000 tons are estimated to be available every day, about 43 acres of reclamation would be in course of formation every year. He is unable to advise that sewage should be applied to fresh *kachra*, so that some years would have to elapse before the land would be fit for the reception of the sewage, and he estimates that at the present rate it would require nearly 60 years to fill up a sufficient area of land for dealing with the sewage at present conveyed to Love Grove. Mr. Latham devotes a brief paragraph to the plan of treating sewage chemically. This, he admits, would certainly be a decided improvement, but he could not recommend such a system, as both the cost of the works and the working expenses would be considerable, and moreover he could not recommend the construction of sewage precipitating works anywhere within the island of Bombay. The conclusion that he comes to is that at the present time no sufficient area of land exists for the treatment of sewage, either by irrigation or by intermittent filtration, and as in all works of a sanitary character it is desirable that the whole work should be executed and brought into operation as speedily as possible, the only proper solution of the problem is the discharge of the sewage into the sea at the south end of the island at a point entirely clear of a coast line, and in such a way that its discharge shall be limited to four hours on each ebb-tide, and that a covered reserv

with being length of sewers, inclination as designed, existing inclination of invert, depth of silt in sewer, surface inclination of sewage. The table shows an average existing inclination of 1 in 1,347 against an inclination as designed of 1 in 1,361, and an average surface inclination of sewage of 1 in 2,200. The depth of silt in sewers varies from 0·66 feet in the Thakurwar Road sewer to 3·20 feet at the main outfall, 3·50 in the Arthur Road to Foras Road sewer, and 3·65 in the Clark Road to Arthur Road sewer. In commenting upon this table Mr. Latham says that in places the sewage is so ponded up by the deposit of silt as to produce absolute stagnation.

All the main brick sewers, says Mr. Latham, have been properly designed with reference to their size and gradient, and would be self-cleansing if fairly treated, but owing to the fact that silt has been allowed to accumulate in them, the rates of inclination of the sewage have, on the average, been reduced from 1 in 1,347 to 1 in 2,200; this diminution of fall alone would diminish the velocity of flow in these sewers by 25 per cent., and consequently a sewer that would be self-cleansing with the volume of sewage that flows through it, ceases to be self-cleansing when allowed to be blocked up to the extent indicated by the foregoing figures.

I ought, however, to except the brick sewers in the Kamatipura district from your favourable consideration, as the sewers in that district are antiquated in design of the old London vestry style, and which, I need only say, have been long abolished in all districts sewered on modern lines.

An examination of the pipe sewers, both internally and externally, shows that these sewers, with the exception of the Marine Lines sewer, are in fairly good condition, but need more attention to keep them clean. Very great care has been taken in the construction of these sewers, and the mode of jointing the pipe sewers, so as to render them as watertight as possible, and the jointing is superior to what I have seen in any other place. It is a very easy matter to find fault, but not so easy to improve a work if we take into consideration the difficulties attending the first construction of works of a novel character in a new country, inexperienced in the execution of such works, but I must say that the work of laying the pipe sewers does infinite credit to all concerned; and if all the houses in the respective localities were joined up with the sewers, the difficulty of keeping the sewers clean would, to a great extent, at once disappear.

Recent experience, however, point out how improvements can be made in the Bombay sewers. Abrupt falls of one sewer into another at the man-holes should no longer be permitted, for this has been found to encourage the generation and escape of unpleasant effluvia from the sewers. Direct currents of air should be excluded from the sewers, for the more air enters a sewer the more foul air will leave it. Self-acting valves also should be introduced in certain places to prevent back currents. Mr. Latham insists strongly upon the necessity of separating surface water from sewage. It should be known, he points out, that a mixture of solid matter of sewage and detritus from roads soon concretes in the bed of a sewer, and that extraordinary measures are needed for its removal, so that if the sewers of Bombay are to be kept in good order, it is imperative that they should be used only for their legitimate purpose, and that the rain or flood-water drains should be be used exclusively for conveying surface waters.

Closely connected with this question is the condition of the sewage pumping apparatus at Love Grove. A very serious irregularity has revealed itself in the pumping which interferes with the proper cleansing of the sewers. The failure of the pumps to keep the sewage sufficiently low, so as to maintain a proper fall in the sewers, is a constant occurrence. Moreover, it has been discovered that the volume of sewage lifted by the pumps is under 52 per cent. of the capacity of the pump barrels, which means that twice as much cost is incurred for coal as ought to be expended upon the work. Mr. Latham advises the construction of a reservoir at the present pumping station entirely below the level of the invert of the outfall sewer in which the irregularities of flow and pumping may be adjusted.

In a paragraph dealing with the ventilation of sewers Mr. Latham points out that every sewer having an open outfall must be protected against the admission of currents of air, and that what is required in all sewers is a number of vents that shall maintain the air in equilibrium within and without the sewers. The best way of forming the vents will be by means of shafts or pipes. Mr. Latham pays a compliment to the designer of the ornamental shafts at present used for this purpose in Bombay, and says that by an extension of such a system and by pipes carried up the houses or ornamental iron columns, where there are no houses, that the purpose aimed at may be achieved. In some cases the hollow iron telephone and telegraph poles would do. For streets should be replaced by water-tight covers. Dealing next with the structure of the sewers, Mr. Latham rebuts the allegation that the sewers of Bombay must be imperfect because they are not constructed on proper foundations. He examined several lengths of pipe sewers in different parts of Bombay, and in every case the sewer was found to be perfect. He does not think it necessary for future pipe sewers in Bombay to be laid, as a rule, on artificial foundations, for if pipe or other sewers are laid in good ground of a stable character, no amount of foundation can improve their position. Though there are cases in which flexible joints are necessary, and in all sewers over 16 feet deep constructed in loose soil, concrete protection for pipe sewers should always be used. He declares that quality of the materials used in the construction of the pipe sewers of Bombay to be the very best that can be had.

(To be continued.)

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your report of my remarks at the meeting of the Corporation yesterday, on the question of the treatment of contagious diseases in Bombay, two errors have crept in, which in justice to myself I request you will please allow me to correct.

In reference to expert opinion I am made to say indiscriminately of all experts in Government service not expressing independent opinion. I made no such sweeping assertion. What I said, I think, was that with the exception of a few who were independent medical experts in Government service generally subordinated their scientific opinions to the convenience of the Governments they served. Again, I am made to say that in 1864 a medical ward was established in the European General Hospital. I think, I mentioned the Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital in reference to this. There is one omission too, which is material, and which, I trust, you will allow me to make up. I commended the system of house-visitation in preference to hospitals. This is the principle on which the draft letter to Government is based, and I think it is essential to advert to it prominently.—Yours, &c.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Bombay, July 22.

COUNT VON MOLTKE, says a Berlin correspondent, in reply to an inquiry as to whether he had made the statement attributed to him that beer was the greatest enemy of the Germans, has given the following reply: "I can never have made such a statement. On the contrary, I wish a good cheap light beer for our people could be supplied. I myself abstain altogether from alcohol. I do not consider it necessary or helpful, except, perhaps, after fatiguing work, when the principal thing is to revive one's strength at once. Certainly, one of the greatest enemies of Germany is the misuse of alcohol. A healthy man needs no such stimulant, and to give it to children, which is often done, is absolutely wicked. I should like to see tea and coffee and light beer cheaper than they are, and brandy a good deal dearer."

THE most remarkable short line of railway in the world is probably the submerged railway at Onton, near Bilbao, described in the current part of *Chambers' Journal*. It runs down an evenly sloping shore in double line to a distance of 650 feet, and has been constructed by a Spanish engineer, for the sole purpose of facilitating the shipment of iron ores. The only car is a massive iron tower on wheels in the shape of a pyramid, rising seventy feet from the track. Upon the platform of this tower the ores are placed, and thus they are conveyed to the vessel—the pyramidal car, whose wheels are always under water, returning automatically as soon as its cargo has been mechanically shot into the ship's hold.

MILITARY NOTES.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.]

COLONEL C. J. STEWART, Madras Staff Corps, has been admitted to the Colonels' allowance with effect from the 20th instant.

The Madras Medical Fund.—Large annuities have been granted to the following officers with effect from the 1st July:—Surgeon-General G. Bidie, M.B., C.I.E.; Deputy Surgeon-General I. McN. Donnelly, M.D., C.B.; Deputy Surgeon-General W. Farquhar, M.D.; Brigade Surgeon G. D. Riddell; Brigade Surgeon J. F. Barter. A small annuity has been awarded to Brigade Surgeon H. Griffith, with effect from the 1st January, 1890.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the extension of the grant of medals for meritorious service and good conduct, accompanied by annuities and gratuities, to the Viceroy's Body-Guard, the Aden Troop, and the Body-Guard of the Governor of Bombay.

Colonel H. P. R. F. Crawford has been permitted to reside out of India on vacating regimental command.

Captain J. H. Sewell, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma District, in place of Major Jud, deceased.

Captain G. I. Shaw, 6th Madras Infantry, has been appointed an additional Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, for the Burma District.

It has been laid down that troops arriving in India by her Majesty's troopships will be detained three clear days at Deolali Depot and two clear days at the Poona Rest Camp, when they proceed *via* Poona for the Madras Presidency. In ordinary movements including troops arriving by Indian Marine steamers, the halt will only be for 24 hours. In these cases the officer commanding the Bombay District will make all arrangements, both for trains and warrants, through to destination. Arrangements for through troop-trains will also be made by Bombay. In the case of drafts ex-Indian troopships, the arrangements for their onward progress from Poona and Arconum to destination will be made by the Officer Commanding the Poona District.

Orthoptics are allowed this year in *all* competitions shot at Bisley.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was to open the Bisley Meeting, by firing the first shot. Her Majesty the Queen opened historical Wimbledon by firing the first shot and hitting the bulls-eye, at a distance of 400 yards. The rifle used on that occasion was a Whitworth Muzzle loader, laid in a fixed rest.

The Championship of Scotland has been won by Private John Murray, 3rd Volunteer Battalion Gordon Highlanders, with a Martini-Henry rifle; 15 shots at 600 yards: score:—5 2 5 4 5 3 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 —total 68.

Sir Evelyn Wood is greatly in favour of Volunteer cyclists. He holds that 20,000 good cyclists would be better than any number of mounted Infantry. He is of opinion that cyclists, where good roads exist, would, as regards their marching, wear down the best mounted Cavalry in the world. It is believed that there would be no difficulty in forming 20,000 cyclists from the corps of Volunteers now existing in Great Britain. The smartness of the cyclists engaged in the manœuvres at Aldershot has been much admired by German officers.

The Duke of Cambridge has issued an Army Order, prohibiting smoking by officers of the Regular Army while engaged on Boards of Examination. He considers the practice very objectionable.

Lieutenant J. Dickson, No. 35 Field Battery, Kirkee, has been transferred to Kampti for duty with No. 5 Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

Major-General Solly-Flood, Commanding Poona District, will inspect the Bombay Sappers and Miners to-day. He will afterwards visit the Hospital Lines and Park.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES' HOSPITALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the recent discussion on the construction and maintenance of contagious diseases hospitals there was an indication that the facts mentioned by Dr. Maconachie as to the spread of contagion beyond the limits of the hospitals would be regarded and used as an argument against their construction. I have no intention of entering into the merits of the question, —these were thoroughly threshed out some years ago by a Commission appointed to enquire into the matter in London. Suffice it to say that in every town of any importance in England, the authorities entrusted with the care of, drawing in some way for reconcentration of cases of contagious disease, and the inhabitants of large commercial centres, and of health resorts in particular, are as eager as the health authorities in insisting on the segregation and isolation of such cases, lest the prosperity of the community at large be imperilled by an epidemic. Different towns adopt different arrangements, and it is with the object of drawing attention to the provision made by the River Tyne Port Sanitary authority that I intrude on your space as I think it is one suitable, in many respects, to the requirements of Bombay. On the River Tyne a floating hospital has been constructed at a cost of £5,700 or £190 per bed. When no part of Bombay is very distant from the harbour a floating hospital could be moored at some sheltered and not over-crowded part, and as Government and the Port Trust are alike directly interested in this question they would undoubtedly share the expense of construction and maintenance with the Municipality. The advantages of following the lead of the Newcastle authorities need scarcely be indicated. That a contagious disease hospital should be constructed and maintained, that there is a danger of the spread of contagion if it is placed in a crowded locality, that the general usefulness of the general hospitals to the public would be seriously impaired if contagious diseases were treated at them, that house to house visitation in a city like Bombay with its overcrowded dwellings is preposterous, are all facts which must be admitted. Where vacant land is scarce and the price high it appears to me that a floating hospital is most likely to meet the requirements and objections of all concerned.—Yours, &c.,

M. COLLIE.

European General Hospital, July 22.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation a case was mentioned by Dr. Khory, which shows how dangerous will be the results of closing the local hospitals entirely against persons suffering from contagious diseases. I do not mean to call into question the wisdom of the authoritative medical opinion on the subject made known in the same meeting by Dr. McConachie. But this opinion only suggests that cases of contagious diseases should not be retained for any length of time in hospitals. It cannot at all prohibit what seems to be of the highest necessity, that such cases, as soon as brought into any hospital, should be treated for a while in separate wards, in order that the further dangerous, and perhaps fatal, progress of the diseases might be at once checked, and that the patients, after they are thus put out of, at least, immediate danger, might be sent up to the hospitals reserved for the treatment of their diseases. I hope to this view of the matter the attention of the proper authorities will be drawn, and that they will take speedy action upon it.—Yours, &c.,

R.

PEOPLE sometimes expect medical men to do strange things. A professional correspondent of *The Lancet* has a lady patient who has consulted him about her hair, which we are told is "turning grey slowly but surely." Probably it will be assumed that a good hair-dye would serve her turn, but it is just the other way. The lady admires grey hair, and what she wants is to know how she can hasten the change. As the correspondent signs himself "Senex" he is, presumably, a person of some professional experience; but the request seems to have staggered him a little, for he is fain to ask whether his professional brethren can help him out of the difficulty. People's hair, if we may trust the Prisoner of Chillon, has been known to grow white in a single night; but that has been through "sudden fears," and probably the lady would not care to be terrified into white locks. Marie Antoinette's hair became white, it is recorded, during her stay in the state prison in Paris; and she, we suspect, is in some degree responsible for the romantic associations of grey hair; but that, again, is hardly a practicable remedy. Some milder form of worry and vexation might be tried. What if the lady wrote a blank verse tragedy, and tried to get it accepted by a London manager?

BOMBAY TACTICAL AND FIELD RIFLE MEETING.

WE are favoured by Major Lloyd-Dickin with a copy of the prospectus of the Bombay District Tactical and Field-firing Meeting, which is to be held at Bandora on November 11 next and following days. The meeting has been organised by Brigadier-General Budgen, D. S. O., Commanding the District, and in it has been assisted by an executive committee, consisting of Major Lloyd-Dickin, Gloster Regiment; Major Forjett, Marine Battalion; Major Luard, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers; Major Brown, Bombay Volunteers; Captain Thatcher, D. A. A. G. for Musketry; and Lieut. T. W. Cuffe, Bombay Light Horse. This Rifle meeting has no connection whatever with the Poona or any other Rifle meeting, but has been arranged solely to improve the shooting of the Regulars and Volunteers serving in the Bombay District. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency is patron and the president is Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, while the committee is composed of Lieut.-Colonel Pearse, R. A.; Colonel Collingwood, 2nd Gloster Regt.; Lieut.-Colonel Watling, 4th Bombay Rifles; Lieut.-Colonel Scott, 5th Bombay L. I.; Lieut.-Colonel Cahill, 14th Bombay Regt.; Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, G. I. P. R. Vols.; Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Bombay Vols.; Major Sawyer, Assist. Adjt.-Gen'l; Major Roughton, Bombay Vol. Artillery; and Captain Little, Bombay Light Horse. In the competitions Wimbledon targets will be used except when otherwise specified. Prizes will be given according to the amount of subscriptions received in the following classes:—Entrance fees where not specified below are indicated in the regulations:—

"3rd Class Match."—For Europeans.—Open to those who did not make 105 points in their annual course of 1889-90, and efficients of Volunteers, but not extra efficients. Distance—300 yards. Position.—Sitting, shots—7.

"3rd Class Match." For Natives.—Open to those who did not make 45 points in their annual course of 1889-90. Distance—300 yards. Position—Sitting or kneeling, shots—7.

"2nd Class Match." For Europeans—Open to those who did not make 140 points in their annual course of 1889-90, and extra efficients of Volunteers, but not marksmen. Distance—500 yards. Position—Prone, shots—7.

"2nd Class Match." For Natives.—Open to those who did not make 65 points in their annual course of 1889-90. Distance—500 yards. Position—Prone, shots—7.

"Team Rapid Timed Volleys." For Europeans.—Squads of 12 under a non-commissioned officer. Entrance Fee—Rs.25 per team. Distances—400 and 500 yards Shots—5 rounds at each distance. Position, any Military. Conditions as laid down in "L" Field practice of Musketry Regulations of 1887. Prizes, a silver claret jug, presented by Major Lloyd-Dickin, 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment. To become the property of the Officers' Mess of the Regiment winning it. Also Rs. 30 for the winning team, and Rs. 10 for the N. C. Officer in Command.

"Team Rapid Timed Volley." For Natives.—Squads of 12 under a non-commissioned officer. Entrance fee—Rs. 5 per team. Distance—400 yards. Shots—5. Position—As per regulations for native army.

"Despatch Contest." For Europeans.—Distance—500 yards. Shots—4, 2 shots each run. Target, at moving figure of a man on horse back, representing a staff officer carrying Despatches. Position—Any Military, hits on horse count 1, on man 2 points. The first prize will be given by Brigadier-General Budgen, D S O, Commanding the District.

"Despatch Contest." For Natives.—Distance—500 yards, shots—5. Target, at moving figure of a man on horse back representing a staff officer carrying Despatches. Position—Any Military, hits on horse count 1, on man 2 points, the first prize will be given by Brigadier-General Budgen, D. S. O., Commanding the District.

"Unknown Distance Contest." For Europeans.—Shots—7 at an unknown distance between 200 and 1,000 yds.

"Unknown Distance Contest." For Natives.—Shots 7 at an unknown distance between 200 and 1,000 yards.

"The Volunteer Cup."—Given by the G. I. P. Railway, the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and the Bombay Rifle Volunteers. To be competed for by a team of six from the abovementioned Volunteer Corps, and Bombay Light-Horse, and Bombay Volunteer Artillery, and from any British Regiment, or Battery of Royal Artillery in the Bombay District. Entrance fee—Volunteers Rs. 5 per team. Regiments and Batteries Rs. 10 per team. Distances—200 and 600 yards. Rifle, that weapon issued by Government to the Corps, and used by the regiment. Position—200 yds. or kneeling or sitting 600 yds. Prize Rs. 150, (50 being subscribed by each of the above mentioned Volunteer Corps) together with the entrance fees less Rs. 5 a team for expenses. In M. H. C. Teams to receive twelve points.

"Revolver Contest." For Europeans.—Revolver practice for Officers, Warrant officers, and Non-Commissioned officers of Departments.—Entrance Fee—Rs. 2 for Officers, and Re. 1 for all others. Distance 30 yards, shots six, position standing. Targets at a figure of a man, running 25ft. each way, 3 shots per each run. Service Revolver and ammunition.

"Revolver Contest." For Natives.—Revolver practice for Officers and Warrant Officers. Distance 30 yards, shots six, position standing. Targets at a figure of a man, running 25ft. each way, 3 shots per each run. Service Revolver and ammunition.

"Rapid Firing Match" at 500 yards. For Europeans. Open to all Regulars and Volunteers serving in the Bombay District. The competitors will be allowed one minute to fire as many shots as he can, at a second class Regulation Target, firing to commence and cease by bugle sound. Three points will be deducted for each shot fired after the bugle has sounded the "cease fire." Five Prizes.

"Nursery Stakes for those who have never won a prize of Rs. 10, at this or any Public Rifle Meeting." —for Europeans. Distance—500 yards, shots—7. Position—Any Military.

"Nursery Stakes for those who have never won a prize of Rs. 10, at this or any Public Rifle Meeting." —For Natives. Distance—500 yards, shots—7. Position—Any Military.

"Bugle Stakes." For Europeans.—Distance—200 yards. Time—In three minutes. Competitors to fire first shot on bugle sound and run round a stake, which will be placed 10 yards in rear of firing point, and then fire again, and so on. The winner to be that man who has made the highest score in three minutes, when the bugle will sound the cease fire. Three points will be deducted for each shot fired after the three minutes.

"Bugle Stakes." For Natives.—Distance—200 yards. Time—In three minutes, competitors to fire shot on bugle sound, and run round a stake, which will be placed 10 yards in rear of firing point, and then fire again and so on. The winner to be that man who has made the highest score in three minutes, when the bugle will sound the cease fire. Three points will be deducted for each shot fired after three minutes.

"Signalling Stakes" for Europeans.—To signal a test message to the Judges, and read and write down a test message signalled by the Judges. Entrance fee none. Accuracy in signalling 40 points, rapidity 10; style 10; accuracy in reading with Helio or Flags 40; total 100. Prizes—Rs. 10 and 5. Judges—Instructors of Regiments in the Bombay District.

"Signalling Stakes" for Natives.—To signal a test message to the Judges and read and write down a test message signalled by the Judges. Entrance fee none. Accuracy in signalling, 40 points; rapidity 10; style 10; accuracy in reading with Helio or Flags 40; total 100. Prizes—Rs. 7 and 3. Judges—Instructors of Regiments in the Bombay District.

"Volley Firing Stakes."—Open to a team of 10 Non-Commissioned Officers and men from any Troop, Battery, or Company of Europeans or Volunteers.—Dress—Drill order with Sides Arms, Rifle or Carbine, M. H. Distances—Team will be marched up to any unknown point, and will fire 5 volleys. On the advance sounding all teams will again move forward and be halted by officer superintending, and fire five volleys. Rounds—Five at each distance. Entrance—Rs. 5 per team. Object—Figure Target. 6 feet by 12 feet. Position—Any Military. Scoring—Hits and Ricochets to count one point. Prizes.—Three. Teams to be commanded by a non-commissioned officer of the Troop, Battery, or Company to which they belong. 20 points will be given for Form. Any man firing without the word of command, disqualifies the team. Unless six teams compete, not more than two prizes will be given.

"The Wantage Competition." For Europeans—Teams of four from any Corps. Distances—500 and 400 yards. Number of shots 5 at each distance. Time—11 minutes, including the course. Weapon—Carbines in use with respective Corps, either slung to saddle, carried in the hand, or in any way adapted to service. Targets—Three "figure" targets, 2nd Class Regulation. Points—Scoring per Regulation. Dress—Drill order with arms and accoutrements. Position—Any Military. Entrance fee—Rs. 10 per team. Two Prizes.

"Scout Contest" for Europeans.—Teams of a file from any Corps.—To start mounted about a mile from object (a single figure target,) gallop across country to a point that will be marked by a flag, one man to dismount and fire five rounds, and both gallop to another point similarly marked with a flag, then the other man will dismount and fire five rounds. Hits on the figure only to count one point. Any Military position. Marks—Accuracy 70, time 30; total 100. Entrance fee—Rs. 3 per file.

"Officers' Match" for Europeans.—Entrance fee—Rs. 2. Distance—500 yards. Shots—7. Position—Any Military.—A prize.

"Officers' Match" for Natives.—Entrance Fee—Subedars, Rs. 1, Jamedars, As. 12. Distance—500 yards. Shots—7. Position—Any Military.

"Rifle and Spade Contest."—To be competed for by Teams of four men commanded by a non-commissioned officer from any Troop, Battery, or Company of Europeans, or Volunteers.—Rifle or Carbine, M. H. Distance, unknown. Position—Any military. Time—20 minutes including the course. Rounds—Five rounds to be fired by volleys. Entrance—Rs. 3 per team. Dress—Drill order with sidearms. Three prizes, unless six teams compete not more than two prizes will be given.

"Inter-Regimental" for Europeans.—Teams of 8 each, any rank, individual firing. Entrance fee—Rs. 20 per team. Distances shots and position at 300 yards, 3 kneeling and 2 standing, at 500 yards, 3 prone, and 2 kneeling.

"Inter-Regimental" for Natives. Teams of 8 each, any rank, individual firing. Entrance fee—Rs. 5. Distances shots and position at 300 yards, 5 shots sitting or kneeling, at 500 yards, 5 prone or kneeling.

"Carbine Stakes" for Europeans.—For troops armed with Carbine. Entrance fee—See Regulations. Distances shots and position at 200 yards, 5 shots sitting or kneeling, at 500 yards, 5 shots, any Military.

Arrangements have been made with the B. B & C. I. Railway Company that competitors on production of a certificate signed by their respective Commanding Officers, that they are proceeding to Bandora to the Meeting, at their own expense, will be granted return tickets at single fare.

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA *VS.* BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

THIS match was played at the Gymkhana ground on Sunday, last and resulted in a creditable win for the home team by 40 runs. The visitors on winning the toss went in and lost 8 wickets for 28 runs, a result due to good bowling, backed up by some smart fielding. The last two wickets put on 25 runs. The Gymkhana on going in made a fair commencement, but when six wickets were down for 42, things did not look over bright. A smart shower of rain, just after their opponents score was passed, then helped them a good deal, as the ground was too slippery for bowler or fields men to keep on their legs, and Powwala hit about with great vigour, while Harver offered stolid defence. For the losers Surti played his usual defensive game, but he was twice missed at the wicket by Kanga. The bowling of Pundole, Powwala, and Machliwala for their respective sides was good.

BOMBAY C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
D R Guzdar b Powwala ...	7		
S P Pochkhanawala ct Patel b Pundole	1		
M H Sanjana l-b-w b Powwala	0	c Dubash b Pundole	0
D M Chonkar c Tata b Pundole	1		
M N Surti not out	15	l-b-w b Pundole.....	0
H R Banda b Powwala ...	4		
D C Machliwala c Tata b Powwala	6		
J N Bharucha run out ...	0		
A F Diventre run out.....	2		
S M Doctor b Pundole ...	12		
Chinoy c Harver b Davur	4		
Extra.....	1		
Total ..	53	Total for 2 wickets	0

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Second Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.
D C Pundole...	95	9	23	3	D C Pundole.	4	0	0	2
D D Powwala..	50*	2	15	4					
H D Mehta ...	30	1	10	0					
E N Davur ...	11	0	4	1					

*One no-ball.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

First Innings.	
B R Patel b Machliwala.....	7
D M Daboo c Guzdar b Machliwala	4
D J Tata b Machliwala	14
D D Kanga b Machliwala	0
H D Mehta b Pochkhanawala	1
C N Davar b Bharucha.....	10
S H Harver b Bharucha.....	9
M N Vajifdar st Guzdar b Doctor	3
D D Powwala not out	23
D C Pundole b Machliwala	1
Extras	12
Total...	93

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.	B	M	R	W
D C Machliwala	139	12	36	5
D M Chonkar	30	3	8	0
Chinoy	35	3	7	0
S P Pochkhanawala	30	2	19	1
J N Bharucha	45	5	10	2
S M Doctor	10	1	1	1

FACTORY LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce to the Chief Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh:—

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence ending with letter from this Chamber, dated 23rd July, 1889, and to the subsequent postponement of the Indian Factories Act Amendment Bill till the coming cold weather session of the Legislative Council, I am directed to address the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh regarding the agitation now being carried on in England by interested parties with the view of crippling the Indian cotton mill industry through the medium of enactments which are utterly uncalled for and unsuited to the country, based on the recommendations of the Berlin Labour Conference, and on proposals for the limitation of working hours in factories, regardless of the number of shifts employed, &c.

2. The amedments of the Act of 1881, as introduced to the Legislative Council by Mr. Scoble in February last, amply meet the requirements of the case; and my Committee feel confident that neither the Local Government nor the Government of India are inclined to harass the people who are, beyond doubt, prosperous and exceptionally contented, *viz.*, mill operatives, by legislation that they do not demand. The personal knowledge and experience of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner as to the well-clothed, well-nurtured and comfortable appearance of the average factory hand in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, renders it unnecessary for the Chamber to advance proofs of the correctness of its statements as to the condition of the said class of labour.

3. It is clear that factory legislation for this country on European lines could not but be harmful and pernicious, and therefore under ordinary circumstances, manufacturers and the operatives they employ might safely rely on Government to protect their welfare. But, unfortunately, experience has shown that English party interests and considerations have, in the past, induced more than one Secretary of State to force on India measures which were both needless and hurtful, *e. g.*, the withdrawal of the piece-goods duties, &c.

4. There are 22 Mill and Factory Limited Liability Companies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, having share and debenture capital of not less than 125 lakhs; and private manufacturing concerns, presses, &c., with an estimated capital of 45 lakhs; and employing between them, at a very low computation, about 15,000 hands. The capitalists and labourers engaged in manufactures thus constitute a not unimportant community in the Provinces under the control of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

5. The Committee of the Upper India Chamber of commerce trust that his Honor will be good enough to endeavour to induce the Government of India to make public and to allow ample time for the examination and consideration of any further amendments of the Indian Factories Act that may be proposed by the home authorities; also that he will oppose such legislation should it be calculated to affect detrimentally local industries.

6. I am further directed to say that they will be glad to know whether the North-Western Provinces Government can see its way to appoint a special permanent inspector under the Merchandise Marks and Factories Acts for these Provinces.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash Per bottle, Re.1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF THE JUNGLE, AND ITS PEOPLE.

MR. G. F. SHEPPARD, late Commissioner of the Northern Division, Bombay Presidency, contributes the following interesting paper to the current number of the *Indian Magazine*:—

I must warn my readers that I am neither painter, naturalist, nor ethnologist, and that consequently the following sketches will contain little of scientific interest, or of artistic merit. They will be simply recollections of some of my experiences as an Executive Officer, and as a sportsman, in the wild places, and among the wild people of the hills and plains of Western India.

I spent several hot seasons in tents on the plateau on the top of the range of ghauts or mountains which bound the strip of low land called the Konkan, lying between them and the sea. Here, at an altitude of some 2,000 feet, the European escapes the hot steamy atmosphere of the low country, and the blistering hot winds of the Deccan, and here, also, are woods and groves providing shade for tents, horses, and the numerous attendants on an Indian "camp." The water supply is good, and fever, during the hot season, unknown. The scenery is charming; the ghauts with their many peaks, and old Maratha Forts still viseble on some of these, stand out like a mountain-wall. Immediately below these are great masses of rock in all sort of fantastic shapes, and further away across a great plain intersected by rivers and numerous streams, the sunset-gleam over the sea can be clearly seen. Beautiful, too, are the wooded valleys among which streams fall over the water-worn rocks

"like downward smoke,
or veils of thinnest lawn."

The hill-sides are fairly clothed with vegitation and forest, except in places where clearings show distinctly the limits of a freehold village, the timber in which has been sold to a wood contractor—not the *ripe* timber only, but the forest as it stands—for a period of a year or two, during which time every tree and sapling is cut down. Flowering shrubs abound, and on the trees and bushes many orchids are found, which may often be discovered by their fragrance—soon lost, alas! when transplanted to European hot-houses. In the valleys, and along the beds of the water-courses are ferns well worth the trouble of seeking. The plateau is the favourite resort of holiday makers from Bombay and other places, many of whom come up in search of *sport*, and surely there is a special Providence watching over them, for in these valleys and on the cool hill-sides panthers are found, and sometimes a tiger, and every season several of these beasts are done to death with a loose bullet over a shot cartridge, or sometimes even with shot alone! In the thicker jungles are found several kinds of deer, wild hog, an occasional bear, and plenty of small game.

I left my tents one morning for a walk, my gun as my only companion. I saw several of the small four-horned deer, and after an unsuccessful stalk, was returning home, when clambering down a rather steep hill side clothed only with thorny undergrowth, and still more thorny cactus bushes, I was surprised by a faint smell of incense. I looked round, at first in vain, for visible sign of man in such a strange place, and it was only after considerable search that I discovered this. In the shade of a tall thick cactus bush a small bit of ground had been levelled and swept clean. Two earthen jars had been sunk up to the necks in the ground, to hold grain; another filled with water stood by the ashes of a wood fire, and close at hand a cocoa-nut hubble-bubble, and a pair of iron tongs as long as St. Dunstan's. A cloth suspended on two branches of the shrub formed a low screen, beyond which, on an old deer-skin, sat the inhabitant of this temporary hermitage in a posture of meditation, from which my voice did not rouse him, though he must have been as much astonished to hear a greeting from a European as I was to find him in such a place. His retreat had evidently been occupied for some little time, but so perfectly concealed was it that a party of police might have searched the hill carefully without discovering it. The holy man had evidently made himself as comfortable as circumstances admitted of, and appeared to want nothing but society, which he had however clearly come there to *avoid*. No doubt these ascetics frequently retire into solitude to obtain a greater reputation for sanctity, but they generally take care to let their hiding-place be known, and people flock to them with gifts of food and money. But in this particular instance there could have been no such motive. There was *no path* to his retreat, and the villagers knew nothing about him. He had no doubt, withdrawn himself from the world to spend a season in solitary contemplation as a religious exercise, to "adore the Deity with undistracted mind," and to meditate on the ideal, as described to the youthful Buddha by his charioteer—"that ascetic has renounced all the pleasures of life: he is indifferent to sorrow, to old age, even to disease; [illegible] death, since it will deprive him of nothing that he values."

A short time afterwards I again climbed the hill, this time in the evening, when I hoped that my friend would have got through his religious exercises, and prove a little more communicative. After some trouble I found the place, but he had gone, and there was nothing to tell of his having been there but the empty earthen jars, the ashes of his fire, and some fragments of rag on a thorny bush, left there by himself, or by some friend or admirer, to perpetuate his memory. The recluse had left just in time, for the next afternoon the moisture-laden clouds rested on the summits of the ghauts, and one of the grand storms that herald the monsoon broke over the plateau. Truly magnificent are these storms when

"the voice of the echoing thunder
Tells us that God is in heaven, and governs the world
He created,"

and the rain decends in torrents unknown out of the tropics. Thirty inches—an English year's rain-fall—have been gauged in twenty-four hours on these hills! This storm was an unusually severe one, and our tents were very nearly washed away. The little hermitage and its tenant would have had small chance that night.

On a subsequent occasion I came across another hermitage of a less temporary nature, but no less solitary and romantic. This, too, was on a hill, and far away from sacred river or cool stream, beside which such dwellings are usually erected. But the hill I now refer to was not among the mountains. It was set by itself on the great plain of North Guzerat, far out of the way of all but the District Officer or the sportsman. The country to the north-west of the river Mahi, which falls into the Gulf of Cambay, is known as "the Charotur," or goodly land, and is one of the richest tracts in India. The land is very fertile, the cultivation of a high order and the population very dense, the pressure per square mile exceeding that of Surrey. This tract is beautifully wooded, but flat, and the fields sheltered by high hedges. It gradually becomes more open, and long rolling downs, with rich valleys between, take the place of the enclosed country. In the hot weather, when the crops have all been harvested, and the land burnt up by the sun, and swept by the dry scorching winds of April and May, these plains are not inviting, but during the cold season few parts of the world present more attractions for the lover of country life or the sportsman. The groves of fruit trees scattered here and there afford excellent shade for tents, the riding over the elastic sandy soil and springy turf is unequalled, the plains are covered with deer, and in the hollows between the downs lakes are found after the rains, which swarm with wild-fowl of all kinds. There is plenty of work for the District Officer here, as in all parts of his charge, while the morning gallop invigorates him for his day's duty in his office tent, and during the hours devoted to field sports he often acquries information regarding the land and its cultivators which he would not otherwise obtain.

It was when visiting this somewhat out-of-the-way corner of my charge that I came across the second hermitage. The country around was flat, and to a lover of the picturesque, uninteresting; the weather was growing warm, and as we rode along after a morning's shooting, we rather longed for a sight of our tents, sent on the night before, where we knew that both breakfast and shelter awaited us. We were surprised to see that we were approaching a small detached hill rising out of the bare level country round, and still more astonished on riding up, to find it covered with dense jungle. We gave our horses to an attendant, and made our way through the bushes, soon reaching a well-worn path. The crowing of a cock told as plainly as the incense did, that the hill was inhabited, as it was not large enough, and the country around was too bare to hold *jungle*-fowl. Among some stunted trees at the top of the hill a space had been cleared, on which stood a sort of shed, simply but substantially constructed. A wooden bedstead and some cooking utensils formed the furniture, and in front stood two "praying machines"—strange things, though perhaps not quite so lifeless and unmeaning as some of those used by the Buddhists, which are self-working, being attached to water-wheels! One of these on the little hill was exactly like a gigantic "bead-slate," a frame supported on two posts with ropes fastened across it, and a number of wooden balls strung on each rope—a sort of huge rosary. The other was a still larger and heavier machine. A long beam had been fastened to two trees, about twelve feet apart, and on this

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

In the *United Service Magazine* for July a German Staff-officer supplies a number of facts about the Fatherland's new rifle. According to statements contained in the shooting instructions, which have just appeared, its steel-case nickel-plated leaden bullet, shaped like the section of a round lead pencil, penetrates dry deal 32 in. thick at a distance of 110 yards; similar wood 18 in. thick at 440 yards, and so on. Thus brick walls give only incomplete protection. The projectile possesses such penetrating power that the stoutest trees will no longer afford cover against it, and several men standing behind one another, as, for instance, the six men who stand at seven paces distance behind one another in a company column in platoons, may all be pierced through by the projectiles, if these are not turned aside by some hard body. In his paper this month on "Waterloo," Colonel Maurice treats of "Napoleon's Responsibility for French Failure." Several experts contribute their views as to "The Best Mounted Arm for the Volunteers," while Sir Samuel Baker has a readable article on "The African Mania."

There are great jubilations in England, writes the *Broad Arrow*, that we have obtained the concession or protectorate of so large a portion of Africa. It looks as if at the close of the nineteenth century we were about to create an empire in Africa similar to that which our ancestors created in Hindostan. The origin by means of chartered companies having large powers is much the same, and probably the growth of the African Empire will be much the same as the Eastern one. But this African Empire will certainly increase the responsibilities of the mother-country and in time demand the protection of British soldiers. We may, as we have done in India, raise native troops, although we believe Kaffirs as distinguished from Fingoes have never readily entered our military service; still just as in India the best native troops require a backing of British soldiers, so in Africa native levies will always require the support of English troops. As we have asked before, how is this increased demand for soldiers to be met? Bounties will certainly give us recruits, but not the proper kind of recruits. We do not want men who enlist to-day and desert to-morrow. We have too many deserters as it is, but the bounty system is a premium on desertion. Then again we have the police striking for higher wages, and we have no doubt that they will get a rise. This is, of course, dead against the interests of recruiting. Our theory is that the constabulary should be taken from the army, so that the superior attractions of police service should be made the means of inducing men to enter the army.

We doubt the wisdom of laying down a hard-and-fast rule as to promotion from the ranks, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette*. The young man who is so determined to be a soldier that he will even "make a fight" for a commission by service in the ranks, must necessarily have merit, or he would drop the game. Is it altogether wise, at a time when recruiting is slack, to close the door to a body of young soldiers who under a proper system would no doubt acquit themselves creditably, and who under any circumstances merit encouragement? There are two sides to most questions, and there are two sides to this. Looked at from all points of view, the order strikes us as being one of those which would have been better left alone; for it has to be remembered that the "old soldier" is far better off as a warrant officer than he would be with a combatant commission in these days of enforce retirement for age, and that this rank was specially introduced for his benefit. If any combatant commissions are given nowadays to the ranks, they can only be accepted by young men. It is an absolute injustice to an old non-commissioner to place him in a position of extreme difficulty from which he must be expelled in a few years, with a position to maintain on a miserable pittance.

In some comparative experiments with the smokeless powder C-89, fired from cannon of various calibres, which took place on the shooting ground connected with the Grusonwerk, Buckau, near Magdeburg, writes *Industries*, it was proved that the new powder yielded an effect from three to four times greater per kilogramme of the charge than the old sorts of powder. The powder C-89 threw off a thin brownish vapour, which was so thin that another shot could immediately be fired, the butt being distinctly visible. Even in rainy weather the vapour was completely dissipated within three seconds, whilst the smoke resulting from black powder hung about the gun for a long time, making a quick firing impossible. The powder C 89 leaves so little residuum after combustion that the bore remains almost clean, and the heating of the barrel and cartridge holder is much less than with black powder.

The dates for the mobilisation and subsequent manœuvres are still undecided, but they will be considerably later than was originally proposed. The visit of the German Emperor is said by some to be the reason of the delay; the cession of Heligoland and the naval display that is expected to be made by the fleets of the two nations concerned on the occasion, are held by others to account for it, but these are mere surmises. It is more likely that the backward state of so many of the ships required to take part in the manœuvres is at the bottom of the postponement; for that many of them are very much behindhand is certain.

A Russian paper says that the Naval Authorities have decided to discontinue the use of Welsh coal in the Black Sea Fleet, and to employ instead coal from the basin of the Donetz. This would appear to be an eminent instance of the process known as cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. At any rate, their friends—or enemies—will always know where to find the Russian ships, for, according to some English merchants at Taganrog who ought to know, the South Russian coal is not surpassed by any in the world for its property of emitting volumes of the densest black smoke.

The Solent operations began on Wednesday, 2nd inst., by the partial mobilisation of the troops to whom the defence of the Isle of Wight portion of coast intended to be assailed has been entrusted. Some interesting experiments are to take place to-morrow at Totland Bay to test the efficacy of the Brennan torpedo and of the newly introduced high-angle fire. The War Department, through Mr. Stanhope, has issued invitations to a large number of members of the Press to witness these experiments, and special trains and steamer are to be provided. If on former similar occasions, when proceedings interesting to the general public have taken place, the authorities had been equally liberal, they would perhaps have been spared a certain amount of the unconscious misrepresentation to which they have sometimes been subjected.

From Philadelphia it is announced that the Navy Department has invited tenders from American shipbuilders for the construction of three medium-sized ironclads, to be built of steel, and not to cost more than £800,000 apiece, exclusive of armament. This is a tall price to pay for ships of only 8,500 tons "burden"—I presume "displacement" is meant—and only intended to have a speed of 15 knots. The armour is to be 18in. in thickness, and the armament is to include four 13in., four 8in., and four 6in. guns. All the parts of these vessels are to be of American manufacture, but, to judge by recent news from the States, a considerable proportion of the profits earned will find its way into alien pockets. It is reported that yet another ship-building establishment, that of Messrs. Wheeler and Co., at Bay City, Michigan, has been sold to an English syndicate for £400,000. I should imagine that these three new ironclads, from their moderate speed and small coal-carrying capacity (only 400 tons), are intended for coast defence purposes, but we shall doubtless hear more about them in time.

After the many recent instances of failure in the machinery of our flimsy cruisers, it is, indeed, a pleasant relief to hear of a battleship's trial being almost unprecedentedly successful. The Nile, a sister-ship to the Trafalgar, went out for trial under natural draught on Tuesday 1st inst. Messrs. Maudslay had guaranteed to furnish a minimum average of 7,500 horse-power; the maximum obtained was 10,112, and the mean for the four hours' run was 9,074. The machinery worked admirably and the boilers gave an abundane supply of steam: there was no hitch anywhere. It is well to remember that it is this natural draught trial that is really of importance; that under forced draught is a mere *tour de force*, probably never to be repeated. The engines of the Nile are twin screw vertical triple-expansion, with six single-ended boilers, 16ft. 3in. diameter, arranged in two stokeholds. The ship herself is built of steel, 345ft. long, 73ft. beam, and 11,940 tons. Her estimated cost is £861,794, and she is to carry four 67-ton guns in two turrets, besides a powerful secondary armament. The boilers were examined the day after the trial, and everything was found in perfect order.

M. Meslans has, it is reported, succeeded in preparing fluoroform. It is the analogue of chloroform and iodoform, the chlorine and iodine of these substances being replaced by fluorine in fluoroform. But whereas chloroform is a liquid and iodoform is a solid at ordinary temperatures, fluoroform is a gas. It is colourless, and has a pleasant ethereal smell recalling that of chloroform.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dilbrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, "A PLANTER."—J. C. ENO."

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Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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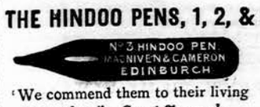

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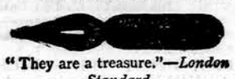

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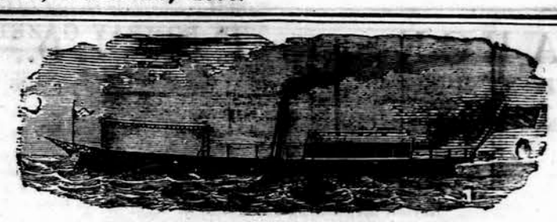

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

PEARS'
TRANSPARENT
SOAP.

For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE CRAMP COLIC NEURALGIA and DENGUE FEVERS

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.

THE BLACKMAN
Air Propeller
For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,

Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.

THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH" FOR HAND POWER.

If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful experience.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO., LTD., 63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledge to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medecine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s, 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS, &C.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

CONSTANT BOTTLES

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MK. REGIST'D

Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,

Do not be induced to accept *any* other ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.

Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.

Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.

Be sure you have *NEW* oil!

EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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NOTICES.

CHAPOTEAUT'S

PEPTONE WINE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections*, and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa- « tient, and develops the appetite in a « most estraordinary manner. Con- « sumptive patients experience a fee- « ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.

« D^r GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

« M. **CHAPOTEAUT** has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, Rue Vivienne, PARIS.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds**, with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections**, and **difficulty** in **Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S

Matico Capsules

AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND **MATICO CAPSULES** in the more chronic cases

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

• Chapoteaut's •

PEPSINE PEARLS

for

SICK HEADACHES

WIND IN THE STOMACH

DYSPEPSIA

CONSTIPATION

INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE

Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in **48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... in black letters, without which none are genuine. (MIDY)

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

FANCY JEWELLED WATCHES AND RING WATCHES.

Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

MARQUISE, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

	Rs.
A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled ...	660
French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls...	500
Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes... ...	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter	950
A gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

	Rs.
A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays	1,050
Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅜ inch diameter	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅜ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth	1,100

Detailed and Illustrated Price List also of cheaper Watches, free.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

"C.I.C."

EXTRA OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNOAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. O. CROFT,
Authbr of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HIGH HOLBORN. LONDON.

PERFECT HEALTH! PERFECT HEALTH!!!

HOCKINS

IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa. Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.

Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.

Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.

Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.

Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.

Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.

In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa may claim to be pure but it is not pure.

GEM AND OTHER RINGS.

HAMILTON & Co JEWELLERS BOMBAY.

A Card of ring sizes will be forwarded on application.

Five-Stone Diamonds Rs. 270, cash. Similar Rings at Rs. 95 and Rs. 125 cash.

Diamond Trefoil Ring. Rs. 360, cash.

Five-Stone Diamond Rs. 270, cash. Similar Rings at Rs. 95 and Rs. 125, cash.

Pearl and Diamond Cluster A Black and a White Pearl Rs. 755, cash.

Diamond Horse Shoe, Brilliant centre Rs. 150, cash.

Good Luck Brilliant Centre Rs. 54, cash.

"Mizpah" with Diamonds Two sizes Rs. 45 and Rs. 70, cash.

Diamonds Five-Stones Rs. 225, cash.

Five Brilliants Rs. 878, Rs. 936 and Rs. 1,305 cash.

Brilliant Cluster Ring Rs. 360, cash.

Five Brilliants Rs. 495, Rs. 536, Rs. 695 and Rs. 720, cash.

Pearls and Diamonds Rs. 162, cash, Pearls and Rubies Rs. 70, cash.

Five Stone Diamond and Turquoise Rs. 260, cash.

Five Pearls Gipsy setting Rs. 150, cash.

Three Sapphires and two Diamonds Rs. 230, cash.

Tomári "Thine only," Bengali Characters, Rs. 30, cash.

Gold Guard Ring, Rs. 26, cash.

Gold Guard Ring, Rs. 26, cash.

Gold Guard Ring, Rs. 26, cash.

Special Ring Catalogue sent Post Free to any Address on Application.

LEVER WATCHES FOR INDIA.

THE construction of most Lever Watches have in the past few years degenerated into toy's making. This is generally the case with watches intended for the Trade, especially the bazar Trade. Tricks of the most shameful description takes the place of honest watch making and still every Dealer or Agent will guarantee his articles to be best in order to procure a quick sale, only to the detriment of respectable Manufacturers and the Public.—We would caution against actual deceiving appearance in watches and such contrefaits as fancy jewels, delicate mecanisms, unscientific principles of wheel-works and Lever Adjustments.

☞ Ask Dealers to guarantee, on special warranty paper, and in full that you get real ruby jewels in the watch you buy and see how many can do it.

Genuine watches with Trade marks or Trade name are obtainable at manufacturers' own prices from G. A. Charpie and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, whose Catalogue of 84 different kind of Watches, for every purse and fancy, is sent free on application.

Household Lever Time-pieces.—We have secured the Sole Agency of the best American Clock Factory for the manufacture of 4 and 2 inches round Lever Time-pieces, with or without Alarms, plain or Automatic figure dials (coloured). These articles have no equal in the market, every one of them has a special Trade-mark on dial or at back as an additional guarantee of good manufacture.

☞ No other firm in the whole of India offer advantages and goods of real merit, at prices intended to procure a large sale. See our new Watch No. 36 or 38.

ASK FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST TO

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO.,

BOMBAY OR CALCUTTA.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE

Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses

Shippers: RICHARDMATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, the flower of the ock."

COLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),

7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA. / KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

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